Tuesday, March 26, 1963/
Chaitra 5, 1885

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Third Series

Volume XV, 1963/1884-85 (Saka)

[*March 18 to 28, 1963/Phalguna 27, 1884 to Chaitra 7, 1885 (Saka)*]

FOURTH SESSION 1963/1884-85 (Saka)

(Vol. XV contains Nos. 21 to 30)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

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LOK SABHA

Tuesday, March 26, 1963/Chaitra 5, 1885 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

दिल्ली में वृत्ताकार रेलमार्ग

*५७६. + श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : श्रीमती सावित्री निगम : श्री स० चं० सामन्त : श्री कच्छवाय : श्री बड़े :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली के चारों ओर एक वृत्ताकार रेलमार्ग बनाने और रेलगाड़ियां चलाने की योजना के सम्बन्ध में अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है ;

(ख) १९६२-६३ के आय व्यय में इस कार्य के लिये निर्धारित धनराशि में से कितनी व्यय हुई है तथा कितनी शेष है ; और

(ग) इस योजना के कब तक पूरी हो जाने की सम्भावना है ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : (क) जो प्रायोजना (project) मंजूर की गई है उसका नाम "दिल्ली क्षेत्र में दिल्ली-मथुरा लाइन को शकूरबस्ती से और शकूरबस्ती को बादली से मिलाने के लिए माल परिहार लाइनें (रिंग रेलवे)" हैं । छावनी में पड़ने वाले हिस्से को छोड़ कर बाकी हिस्से में लाइन का एलाइनमेंट हो चुका है और जमीन लेने के सम्बन्ध में कार्रवाई की जा रही है । रक्षा मंत्रालय के परामर्श से छावनी क्षेत्र में भी लाइन का एलाइनमेंट तय किया जा रहा है । लाइन के कुछ हिस्सों में मिट्टी के काम के लिए टेंडर भी खोले जा चुके हैं ।

(ख) १९६२-६३ में जनवरी १९६३ के अन्त तक ४८,३३,००० रुपये खर्च हुए और आशा है कि बाकी २,७५,००० रुपये मार्च, १९६३ के अन्त तक खर्च हो जायेंगे ।

(ग) इस बात की संभावना है कि जमीन पर कब्जा मिल जाने के बाद यह प्रायोजना (project) ३½ साल में पूरी हो जायेगी ।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि दिल्ली के इर्द गिर्द रिंग रेलवे में कुल कितने स्टेशन होंगे और क्या वह सभी बस्तियां इसमें आ जायेंगी जहां पर कि सरकारी कर्मचारी रहते हैं और क्या उनको रिंग रेलवे की सुविधा मिल सकेगी ?

श्री शाहनवाज खां : जैसा कि माननीय सदस्य को मालूम है कि यह जो रिंग रेलवे बनाई जा रही है दरअसल यह दिल्ली के लिये ऐवायडिंग लाइन देगी, जो मालगाड़ियां बम्बई वगैरह की तरफ से आती हैं हम उनको दिल्ली या नई दिल्ली स्टेशनों में लाये बगैर बाहर बाहर से ही कुछ को गाजियाबाद की तरफ से और कुछ को बादली की तरफ से पानीपत

और सोनीपत लाइन की तरफ भेज देंगे । इस काम को करने के साथ साथ रिंग रेलवे द्वारा दिल्ली से दूर बसी हुई बस्तियों निवासियों को यातायात की भी सुविधा सुलभ होगी । तीन नये स्टेशंस हमार खोलने का विचार है । एक तो सफदरजं का होगा .....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जो नई बस्तियां हैं और जहां सरकारी कर्मचारी रहते हैं ....

श्री शाहनवाज खां : जी हां मैंने फरमाया तो है कि बहुत सी बस्तियों को इससे फायदा होगा ।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इस रिंग रेलवे का टरमिनस कहां होगा, यह रुकेगी कहां पर ?

श्री शाहनवाज खां : यह हजरत निजामुद्दीन से सफदरजंग की तरफ़ से होती हुई दिल्ली छावनी से सब्जीमंडी की तरफ जायेगी ।

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: The hon. Minister just stated that after land has been acquired, it will take three to four year. What is the approximate time likely to be taken in acquiring the land?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: I am afraid I cannot give any definite date because it depends on the land acquisition authorities, how quickly they acquire the land mainly from the defence authorities. There are certain pieces of land which come in the cantonment area. We have been in touch with them. I hope it will not be long.

Shri S. N. Chaturvedi: Why is it that in the suburban railway steam traction is preferred to electric traction inspite of the possibility of smoke nuisance in the former?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: As I just submitted, the main idea behind this was to provide alternative lines of connection to routes for the transport of goods traffic mainly.

Shri A. P. Jain: Will it benefit the local people and ease local traffic also? Monorail being the latest type of rail for metropolitan transport, has Government given any attention to substitute this by monorail?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: I have no doubt that the local population would benefit very considerably from it. As I explained, the main intention of providing this avoiding line is to provide facilities for the movement of goods traffic and, therefore, there is no idea of having monorails.

Shri S. C. Samanta: How many complaints about the inadequacy of compensation for acquired land had come?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: Information is not available with the Railway Ministry because the land acquisition officer is the person who deals with it.

श्री कछवाय : जिस तरह दिल्ली की घनी बस्तियों को यह रिंग रेलवे की सुविधा दी जा रही है क्या अन्य शहरों में भी इसी तरह की रेलवे सुविधा देने का विचार हो रहा है, यदि हां, तो कहां कहां ?

श्री शाहनवाज खां : वह तो अलग अलग जब और जहां सवाल पैदा होता है तो उस पर फैसला किया जाता है । मिसाल के तौर पर बम्बई या कलकत्ता जैसे बड़े बड़े शहर हैं जहां कि यह सुविधा दी हुई है । जहां भी यह सवाल पैदा होता है वहां के लिए अलहदा तौर पर विचार किया जाता है ।

दिल्ली में रेल के पुल पर यातायात

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*५७७. **श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :**
श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती :
श्री भागवत झा आजाद :
श्री भक्त दर्शन :
श्री इ० मधुसूदन राव :

क्या परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्री यह बता की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली में यमुना पर नावों का पुल बन जाने से रेल के पुल पर यातायात में कुछ कमी हुई है ; और

(ख) क्या इसी तरह के कुछ और पुल बनाने का भी विचार है?

परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्रालय में नौवहन मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) इस समय कोई और पुल बनाने का प्रबन्ध नहीं किया जा रहा है ।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : दिल्ली में यमुना पर यह नावों का दूसरा पुल जो बनाया गया है जिससे दिल्ली में रेल के पुल पर यातायात में पर्याप्त सुविधा मिली है, तो क्या सरकार ने इस बात की भी कोई जानकारी ली है कि यह साल में कितने मास तक जारी रह सकेगा और जिन दिनों यह पुल नहीं रहेगा उस समय यातायात की सुविधा के लिए और क्या व्यवस्था की जायेगी?

श्री राज बहादुर : स्पष्ट है कि नावों का पुल बाढ़ के वक्त जारी नहीं रह सकता है । यह पुल नवम्बर से जून तक हर वर्ष रहेगा । इसके बनने से जो सुविधा मिली है वह यह है कि सवेरे आठ बजे से ग्यारह बजे तक और शाम को पांच बजे से आठ बजे तक जितनी साइकिल ट्रैफिक, पैडेस्ट्रियन ट्रेफिक है वह सब इस नाव के पुल से पास किया जाता है । अनुमान लगाया गया है कि लगभग ३० हजार आदमी या साइकिल जो कुछ भी हैं करीब ३० हजार आदमी इस छः घंटे के अर्से में इस पुल से गुजर कर पार होते हैं बाकी अर्से में कोई ५००० व्यक्ति पुल से पार होते हैं .....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सवाल यह था कि बाढ़ के दिनों में जब यह पुल नहीं रहेगा और ट्रेफिक का प्रेशर ज्यादा होगा तो उसके लिए क्या कोई अन्य व्यवस्था की जायेगी ?

श्री राज बहादुर : एक सवाल में कई सवाल थे और मुझे अफसोस है कि उस वक्त याद नहीं रख सका । उम्मीद की जाती है कि वजीराबाद का पुल तैयार हो जायेगा जो कि अप्रैल के आखिर तक खोल देंगे । इस के इलावा दो और पुल बन रहे हैं । एक और पुल हुमायूं के मकबरे के पास सड़क का पुल बनाया जा रहा है ।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि वजीराबाद का पुल जैसा कि माननीय मंत्री ने उत्तर दिया कि अप्रैल के आखिर तक उस के खुल जाने की सम्भावना है, दूसरा पुल जो आप यमुना पर बना रहे हैं उस के कब तक पूर्ण हो जाने की सम्भावना है ?

श्री राज बहादुर : उस के पूरा हो जाने की उम्मीद तो जल्दी थी लेकिन अभी हाल में ऐसा हुआ कि उस जगह पर कि जहां पुल बनाया जा रहा था, जमुना का रुख कुछ बदल गया जिसकी वजह से जहां उस की बुनियादें लगानी थीं और जो काम करना था उस में कुछ फर्क आया । जिस ठेकेदार को ठेका दिया गया था उसने अपनी कौस्ट कुछ बढ़ा कर मांगी है । यह सब सवालात जेरेगौर हैं । इस बीच में एक तरफ का एप्रोच तो बन चुका है और दूसरी तरफ का बन रहा है ।

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : मंत्री महोदय ने हुमायूं के मकबरे के पास जिस पुल के बनाये जाने का उल्लेख किया है, क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि उस पुल के कब तक बन जाने की सम्भावना है?

श्री राज बहादुर : मैंने उस का जवाब दे दिया है ।

श्री भक्त दर्शन : श्रीमान, वजीराबाद और हुमायूं के मकबरे के पास जो पुल बनने वाले हैं, उस से यातायात में कुछ सुविधा मिलेगी लेकिन जो असली ट्रैफिक का प्रेशर है वह तो दिल्ली के यमुना पुल पर है तो

क्या उस पुल के किनारे को चौड़ा करने की किसी व्यवस्था पर विचार किया जा रहा है ?

श्री राज बहादुर : उम्मीद की जाती है कि जो ट्रैफिक वर्तमान यमुन पुल पर है वह ट्रैफिक वजीराबाद और हुमायूं के मकबरे के पास बन रहे पुलों की ओर डाइवर्ट कर दिया जाएगा और इस से दिल्ली के यमुना पुल पर ट्रैफिक का प्रैशर काफी कम हो सकेगा ।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि परसों २४ तारिख को इतवार के दिन इस पुल पर जो पुलिस खड़ी थी उस ने सुबह आठ बजे से ले कर दो बजे तक इस नाव के नये बने हुए पुल को बंद रक्खा क्या ऐसा उसने सिर्फ अपनी पुलिस शाही दिखाने के लिए और जनता को तंग करने करने के लिए किया ?

श्री राज बहादुर : मैं नहीं समझता कि पुलिस ने बिला वजह पुल को बंद किया होगा । मेरे नोटिस में कम से कम यह चीज नहीं है ।

Prices of Agricultural Products

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*578. **Shri Inder J. Malhotra:**
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:
Shri Rameshwar Prasad Singh:
Shri Heda:
Shri Bishanchaader Seth:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri P. R. Patel:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
Shri Ram Hark Yadav:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to set up a Board to advise the Cabinet from time to time regarding the fixation of prices of agricultural products;

(b) if so, the details about the Board and the number of the Members thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the Board will be assigned the responsibility of fixing the prices of industrial products besides the agricultural products; and

(d) when the said Board is likely to be set up and the reaction of the cultivators in regard thereto?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) to (d). No decision has been arrived at on the question of setting up an advisory committee or a Board on agricultural prices.

Shri Inder J. Malhotra: This question of price fixation for agricultural products has been under the consideration of the Government for a very long time. I would like to know the main difficulties that come in the way of reaching a decision at an early date.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: It is true that it is under the consideration of the Government since the 24th November, 1959 and the matter was taken up to the Cabinet in September 1962. Later on it was dropped temporarily but recently in February 1963 the panel on agriculture suggested that an advisory committee for determining the prices of agricultural commodities should be set up and it is also under examination of the Ministry whether an agricultural commodities board should be set up to regulate the wholesale prices and for supervising the activities of the wholesale and retail trade. This is under active consideration.

Shri Inder J. Malhotra: In view of the fact that such an agency does not exist at present and may not also exist in the near future, what is the procedure adopted for the fixation of prices at present?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: We have taken a decision in regard to procurement price of rice and the floor price for wheat has also been announced. About jute and cotton, floor price has been announced and is already under operation. For jute, the price of Assam bottom has been announced.

Shri Ranga: In view of the fact that the hon. Minister said the other day that thereafter agriculture will be producer orientated and not consumer orientated, how is it that till now the decision which was supposed to have been taken then in 1959 has not come to be implemented. We are thankful for the information the hon. Minister has given in regard to the progress or failure of that proposal. At what stage this declaration of 'producer-orientated' policy should be understood to be at present? Is it at the stage of the Ministry concerned or of the Cabinet or some sub-committee of the Cabinet?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: This announcement was made, as you know, in reply to the debate on the Demands for the Ministry of Food and Agriculture and I think the Ministry will succeed in getting implemented that announcement in toto and we will implement that.

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि इस सिलसिले में कृषि उत्पादन के लागत-खर्च का अध्ययन करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं ?

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : कृषि-उत्पादन के लागत खर्च का अध्ययन करने के लिए चार राज्यों में छानबीन कराई जा रही है और उस का कुछ ज्यादा व्यापक रूप से अध्ययन अगले दिनों में कराया जायगा ।

Shri D. C. Sharma: The real problem is not only to fix the price of agricultural commodities but also to link it up with the industrial commodities. May I know if the Ministry of Food and Agriculture is entering into any negotiations with the Ministry of Commerce and Industry so that the overall question of prices may be decided?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: We are in constant touch with the Ministry of Commerce and Industry in regard to the prices of cash crops, particularly, jute, cotton, etc. and we do see that the price of raw jute and raw cotton is linked up with the price of manufactured goods and if there has been any anomaly it shall be our endeavour to see that some sort of good and real parity is maintained.

श्री रामशेखर प्रसाद सिंह: मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि वे कौन से चार राज्य हैं, जहां इस बारे में छानबीन कराई जा रही है ।

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : पंजाब, गुजरात, महाराष्ट्र और आन्ध्र में दो साल से अध्ययन कराया जा रहा है ।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : इस बोर्ड में किस तरह के लोग रखे गए हैं ? क्या पालयामेंट के मेम्बर भी इस में शामिल हैं ?

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : अभी बोर्ड बना नहीं है, लेकिन बनाते वक्त इस बात का ध्यान रखा जायेगा ।

Shri S. S. More: With a view to fix remunerative prices, have the Government issued orders for the collection of accurate and reliable data and, if so, on what crops?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: No general order has been issued, but in the coming months and years we shall examine how best to collect the data.

श्री देवराव शि० पाटिल : क्या प्लानिंग कमीशन ने फसलों के उत्पादन-व्यय की जांच करने के लिए एक समिति के संगठन की सिफारिश की है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह तो दूसरा सवाल है ।

Ban on Manufacture of Gur and Khandsari

*579. **Shri P. R. Chakraverti:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Punjab have banned the manufacture of *gur* and *khandsari* in the assigned areas of all sugar factories in the State;

(b) whether there is any export market for khandsari and gur; and

(c) whether it is a fact that the price of sugar in the international market has gone up by 30 per cent to 40 per cent?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Miinster of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shinde): (a) The Punjab Government have issued an order specifying areas, the cane of which has to be supplied by the growers to the mills concerned and the mills have to purchase the same. As a result of this, the working of power crushers manufacturing gur and khandsari in these areas is reported to have stopped.

(b) Although there is no restriction on export of gur and khandsari, there appears to be little scope for their export at the prevailing high prices.

(c) Yes, Sir. The price has gone up by more than 100 per cent.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: May we know what are the reasons which have been advanced by the Punjab Government for banning this?

Shri Shinde: As is well known, this year there is some shortfall in the production of cane, and moreover, there is a lot of diversion of sugarcane to gur and khandsari manufacture due to the prevailing high prices of gur and khandsari. It was feared that most of the sugar factories would be compelled to close down much earlier than the normal season. Hence the Punjab Government issued this order.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: May I know whether the Government examined the claims of the gur manufacturers that the variation in the price of sugar has nothing to do with the production of gur, and how far it is justified?

Shri Shinde: The Punjab Government had examined all these details before issuing this order.

Shri Bishwanath Roy: In view of the fact that the manufacture of khandsari causes about three per cent loss in sugar production, may I know whether it has been of any use by the export of khandsari?

Shri Shinde: The possibilities for the export of khandsari are very limited, because in the international market, normally there is demand either for raw sugar or white crystal sugar. Moreover, the prices of khandsari are not very competitive as compared to the prevailing prices of raw sugar or white crystal sugar in the international market.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: Just now the hon. Deputy Minister stated that the price of sugar has gone up by 100 per cent, and as khandsari and gur are the poor man's food, may I know what steps the Government are taking to control the prices so that the poor man would not suffer?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): The 100 per cent increase is in the international price and not in the local price. With regard to the diversion for gur and khandsari, in the first place, it is not desirable because there is a lot of waste in the recovery; in gur and khandsari the sucrose content recovered is much less than in the case of crystal sugar.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: Have the prices of khandsari increased or not?

Shri A. M. Thomas: My colleague has already stated that the prices have increased.

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : क्या यह अनुमान लगाया गया है कि पंजाब सरकार के इस आदेश का खंडसारी और गुड़ के व्यवसायों पर अब तक क्या असर पड़ा है ?

Shri Shinde: The order is confined only to the areas which are round-about the factory, and the sugarcane crop which is outside the area of operation of those sugar factories is not affected. Those factories are not affected, but in respect of those factories which are in the vicinity of the sugar factories, they had to stop their operation; they are affected.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : गुड़ और खंडसारी बनाने पर पंजाब के जिन इलाकों में पाबन्दी लगाई गई है, वहां पर किसानों को जितना अधिक गन्ना गुड़ और खंडसारी बनाने में मिलता था, मिलों को गन्ना बेचने में उन को उतने पैसे की प्राप्ति नहीं होगी । इस लिए किसानों के हितों की रक्षा के लिए सरकार क्या कदम उठाने जा रही है ?

Shri Shinde: The prices of sugarcane are announced by the Government; the minimum price is announced, and the sugar factories are not prevented from making higher payments.

श्री प्रिय गुप्त : चीनी में कुछ फी सदी मुनाफा मिल मालिकों को मिले, इसको ही आपने ध्यान में रखा प्रतीत होता है और किसान जो खण्डसारी या गुड़ तैयार करते हैं अपने खाने के लिए, या वे लोग तैयार करते हैं जो छोटे लोग हैं, गरीब जनता के पास बेचने के लिए, उन पर जो पाबन्दी लगाई गई है इससे क्या उनकी इकानोमी तबाह नहीं हो जाएगी और क्या किसान की इकोनोमी मारी नहीं जाएगी ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप तो आर्गू कर रहे हैं ।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या सरकार को इल्म है कि जिन इलाकों में चीनी की मिलें बन्द हो चुकी हैं, उन इलाकों में भी जो अपना गन्ना पेरने के लिए क्रशर चला रहे हैं गुड़ बनाने के लिए, उन काश्तकारों का भी चालान किया जाता है और उन पर जुर्माने किये जा रहे हैं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : पंजाब की बात कर रहे हैं या बिहार की ?

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : पंजाब की कर रहा हूं ।

Shri Shinde: Where the factories have been closed down, the sugarcane crop is not standing there now. So, the question does not arise at all.

Shri Tyagi: While fixing the cost of sugarcane, is the cost of production to the agriculturist taken into account? The rise in the price of bullocks, the rise in agricultural wages, etc.—are all these factors also taken into account before fixing the cost of sugarcane?

Shri A. M. Thomas: This question has been answered on a number of occasions. All these factors are taken into consideration.

Second Shipyard

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*580. **Shri Surendra Pal Singh:**
Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri Bishanchander Seth:
Shri Morarka:
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) when the work on Second Shipyard in Cochin will start; and

(b) whether Government have taken a final decision on the financial aspects of this project?

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport and Communication (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). Acquisition of all private lands required for the project has been completed. The State Government are proceeding with the work of diversion of the 70' road passing through the shipyard area.

The question of securing foreign technical and finacial collaboration in the project is being actively pursued.

Shri Surendra Pal Singh: May I know how much land has already been acquired for this project and how much more will be required in the near future?

Shri Raj Bahadur: 64 acres of private land were to be acquired from private parties and they have been acquired uptil now. In all 100 acres are required for the present. The rest is being given as a free gift by the State Government.

Shri Surendra Pal Singh: Apart from Japan, are we also having consultations with some countries in Europe about this project, and if so, what are the names of those countries?

Shri Raj Bahadur: At present we are waiting for the project report by the team of experts who visited this country and we hope that in a few days' time we shall get the report.

Shri Surendra Pal Singh: My question was different. I wanted to know whether apart from Japan, we are also having consultations with other countries in Europe in this connection, and, if so, what are those countries?

Shri Raj Bahadur: For the present, only with Japan.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : जापान से जो टीम आएगी वह कालेबोरेशन के आधार पर इस काम को अपने हाथ में लेगी या और कोई फारेन एक्सचेंज की भी इस शिपयार्ड के लिए आवश्यकता होगी ?

श्री राज बहादुर : जो मशीनरी चाहिये होगी, उस में जो फारेन एक्सचेंज खर्च होगी, उसके लिए यह तजवीज है कि पार्टिसिपेशन के बेसिस पर इन से कोलेबोरेशन किया जाए ।

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know on what basis the Government of India is going to have the participation of the Japanese Government and whether the participation would be in the form of shares or otherwise?

Shri Raj Bahadur: This is yet to be decided. As a matter of fact, we have yet to get a concrete offer from the Japanese shipyard.

Shri Morarka: May I know whether the progress made so far in regard to the second shipyard is according to the programme envisaged in the third Plan, or is it behind schedule?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I cannot say that any fixed time-limit or date of completion of the whole project was fixed. So far as the difficulty in getting the financial collaboration as well as technical collaboration is concerned, we have taken all possible steps to complete the negotiations and get the report as quickly as possible, resulting in the visit of the experts from Japan sent by the Mitsubishi shipbuilding yard, who visited the site and went into the whole question.

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh: In order to ensure the immediate requirements of the Cochin shipyard, there was a proposal to establish a heavy plate-building industry at Wardha in Maharashtra. Because of the lack of progress of Cochin shipyard, that scheme seems to have been abandoned. May I know at what stage it is now?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I am not aware of any heavy plate scheme being abandoned.

Shri Ramanathan Chettiar: The hon. Minister for Shipping has not

given a reply to part (b) of the question whether Government have taken a final decision on the financial aspect of this project and, if so, what is the amount so far spent and how much money will be spent during the remaining three years of the Third Plan on this shipyard.

Shri Raj Bahadur: So far as the price that we have paid for these 64 acres is concerned, I do not have the figures with me. But that is the only money that has been paid. The State Government is also building a road which is a diversion road.

Murder of Army Courier at Jodhpur

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*582. **Shri G. Mohanty:**
Dr. L. M. Singhvi:
Shri Brij Raj Singh Kotah:
Shri Ramchandra Mallick:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether investigations have been completed in the case of an army courier found murdered in a train compartment at Jodhpur on or about the 13th February, 1963; and

(b) if so, whether the motives of the murder are known and whether the culprit has been apprehended?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) No Sir.

(b) This will be known only after the police investigation has been completed. One person has since been arrested.

Shri G. Mohanty: May I know if it is a fact that some secret papers were stolen from the murdered army officer?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: It is not a fact that they were stolen. There were some papers which some courier had carried. They have all been recovered.

एजेटोबैक्टर तथा फास्फो-बैक्ट्रिन के सम्बन्ध में अनुसन्धान

५८३. **श्री बेरवा कोटा** : क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कुछ समय पूर्व रूस से मंगाये गये एजेटोबेक्टर तथा फास्फो-बैक्ट्रिन के नमूने तथा कीटाणुओं के सम्बन्ध में भारतीय कृषि अनुसन्धान संस्था में किये जा रहे परीक्षणों तथा प्रयोगों की वर्तमान प्रगति क्या है ;

(ख) भारत में भूमि की रचना अथवा उर्वरता पर इनका क्या प्रभाव पड़ने की आशा है ;

(ग) सरकार इन उर्वरकों के उत्पादन और वितरण के लिये क्या कदम उठा रही है ; और

(घ) इन उर्वरकों का अनुमानित मूल्य क्या है तथा सस्ते मूल्य पर तथा बड़े पैमाने पर इनका उत्पादन करने की योजना का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) से (घ). सभा पटल पर एक विवरण रख दिया गया है ।

विवरण

(क) पिछले कुछ वर्षों में भारतीय कृषि अनुसन्धान संस्थान, नई दिल्ली और देश के कुछ अन्य स्थानों पर उपज बढ़ाने के विचार से अजेटोबैक्टर, फास्फो-बैक्ट्रन तथा अन्य सोयल बक्टेरिया (soil bacterio) आदि के प्रयोग के विषय में परीक्षण जारी है । बरसीम, ग्वार, उड़द, चना, अरहर, सोयाबीन, गेहूं, मकई तथा धान की फसलों पर प्रयोग किये गये । प्रयोग किये जाने वाले बैक्टेरियों में १९५७ में रूस से प्राप्त हुए तथा देश से पृथक किये गये बैक्टोरिया भी शामिल थे । ये परीक्षण

अभी तक प्रयोगशाला अध्ययनों तथा गमले द्वारा परीक्षणों तक ही सीमित रहे हैं ; कुछ हद तक छोटे पैमाने पर क्षेत्र प्रयोग भी किये गये हैं। उपलब्ध होने वाले परिणाम ऐसे दिलचस्प तथा उत्साहवर्द्धक थे कि उनके विषय में आगे की भी कार्य किया जाये। कुछ क्षेत्र प्रयोगों में तो उत्पादन १० से २० प्रतिशत तक बढ़ गया। परन्तु ये क्षेत्र प्रयोग अभी ऐसे स्तर पर नहीं पहुंचे हैं जिससे कि किसानों को बैक्टीरियल उर्वरकों के ग्राम प्रयोग की सिफारिश कर दी जाये। वे भूमि की कुछ विशेष परिस्थितियों तथा कृषि विधियों में ही लाभदायक सिद्ध हुए हैं। फिर भी, यदि बैक्टीरियल उर्वरकों के बड़े पैमाने पर क्षेत्र प्रयोगों से निरन्तर अच्छे परिणाम निकले तो भी ये उर्वरक परम्परागत खादों तथा उर्वरकों का स्थान नहीं ले सकेंगे। उनका एक मात्र कार्य तो परम्परागत खादों तथा उर्वरकों की क्रिया तथा उनकी प्रभावशीलता में और अधिक वृद्धि करना है।

(ख) और (ग). अब तक प्राप्त परिणामों के अनुसार इन उर्वरकों से भारत में भूमि की रचना तथा उर्वरता पर कोई विपरीत प्रभाव नहीं पड़ा है। अतः आशा है कि उनके प्रयोग से कोई हानि नहीं होगी। परन्तु जैसा कि ऊपर भाग (क) में कहा गया है, ये प्रयोग अभी ऐसे स्तर तक नहीं पहुंचे हैं कि सरकार को ऐसी आवश्यकता पड़े कि वह बैक्टेरियल उर्वरकों का बड़े पैमाने पर उत्पादन करे और उनको किसानों में वितरण करे।

(घ) साधारणतः बैक्टेरियल उर्वरकों का मूल्य २–३ रुपये प्रति एकड़ से अधिक नहीं होना चाहिये। कुछ सामग्री को विदेशों से प्राप्त करने के लिये और कुछ को देश में ही पायलट स्तर पर बनाने के लिये पहले से ही प्रयत्न किये जा रहे हैं ताकि क्षेत्र प्रयोगों के लिए एक खासे अच्छे स्तर पर क्षेत्र प्रयोग किये जा सकें। अगले ३ या ४ वर्षों में अधिक ..नकारी मिल सकेगी। जब बैक्टीरियल उर्वरक व्यापारिक तौर पर उपयुक्त तथा लाभदायक सिद्ध हो जाते हैं तो उनके एक बड़े पैमाने पर उत्पादन करने के लिये कोई विशेष कठिनाइयां नहीं होनी चाहियें।

श्री बेरवा कोटा : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि एजेटोबैक्टर तथा फास्फो-बैक्ट्रिन का किन किन अनाजों पर परीक्षण किया गया है ?

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : इसका परीक्षण अब तक बरसीम, ग्वार, उरद, ग्राम, अरहर, सोयबीन, व्हीट, मेज़ और पैडी की फसलों पर किया गया है।

श्री बेरवा कोटा : यह कौन कौन से प्रान्तों की जमीनों में मुफीद होगा ?

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान संस्था जो यहां पूसा में है उस में इसके परीक्षण किये जा रहे हैं और वहां की जमीन पर किये जा रहे हैं। खास करके गमलों में जो पौधे उगाये जाते हैं उन पर किये जा रहे है। इसके बाद जब परीक्षण सिद्ध हो जाएगा तब दूसरी जगहों में इसको किया जाएगा।

श्री कछवाय : परीक्षण के बाद हमको उससे कितना लाभ होगा ?

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : यहां जो इस वक्त परीक्षण किया जा रहा है, उस में दस से बीस परसेंट तक फसलों की उपज बढ़ी है और इसका खर्च कम है क्योंकि प्रति एकड़ ो से ीन रुपये तक लगता है। लेकिन अभी परीक्षण जारी है और जब पूरा हो जाएगा तो काफी सस्ता और अच्छा सिद्ध होगा, ऐसी आशा है।

श्री विश्राम प्रसाद : अजेटोबैक्टर तथा फास्फो-बैक्ट्रिन के इस्तेमाल से जो नाइट्रोजिनस एंड फास्फेटिक फर्टिलाइज़र बनेगा, इस में क्या परसेंटेज होगी नाइट्रोजन और फास्फेट की और उस का क्या दाम होगा ? जो आजकल फर्टिलाइज़र चल रहा है, उस के मुकाबले में यह महंगा पड़ेगा या सस्ता पड़ेगा ?

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : यही परीक्षण हो रहा है कि किस मात्रा में नाइट्रोजन और किस मात्रा में फास्फेट की इस में उपलब्धि होगी । इस के साथ साथ और बातों के भी परीक्षण हो रहे हैं । जहां तक कीमत का संबंध है, जैसा मैंने बताया है दो से तीन रुपये प्रति एकड़ तक अब तक के हिसाब के अनुसार पड़ेगा । काफी सस्ता है । यह बात नहीं है कि यह इतनी मात्रा में हो जाय कि जो इस वक्त फर्टिलाइजर चल रहा है, उस को हटा दे । उसके यह पूरक रूप का फर्टिलाइजर होगा ।

श्री विश्राम प्रसाद : परसेंटेज मैंने पूछा था ।

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : जब परीक्षण पूरा सिद्ध होगा, तब बता सकूंगा ।

Shri Inder J. Malhotra: I would like to know whether Government have made any efforts to find out whether these manures are used economicly in USSR?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: The fertilizers that were imported from USSR were applied in IARI. Both the indigenous and the Russian fertiliser have proved their effectiveness at the IARI and the crop yield has gone up by 10 to 20 per cent.

Shri Inder J. Malhotra: My question was different. I wanted to know if the Government have made any attempt to know the economics of these fertilisers in the USSR. What is their experience?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: There also it has not replaced the commonly known fertiliser but it is used there as a complementary fertiliser. Here also the study that has so far been made suggests that it can at the most be a supplementary type of fertiliser; it cannot be used on large scale.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : जो बयान सदन पटल पर रक्खा गया है उस में बतलाया गया है कि अभी इस का पूरा पूरा परीक्षण समाप्त नहीं हो सका है, इसलिये इस के निर्माण की दिशा में सरकार ने विचार नहीं किया है । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि परीक्षण कब के पूरे होने की सम्भावना है, और जबकि १० से ले कर २० प्रतिशत तक उपज बढ़ी है तो क्यों सरकार उत्पादन पर विचार नहीं कर रही है ?

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : जो परीक्षण होते हैं उन को दो, तीन या चार फसलों पर देखा जाता है, जब पूरी तरह उपयोगी सिद्ध हो तो बाहर भेजा जाय । इसी से देर हो रही है ।

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: In the first part of the statement laid on the Table it is stated that these fertilisers would not be expected to replace the conventional manures and fertilisers, but in the last part of the statement it is said that once bacterial fertilisers are found to be a commercially feasible and profitable proposition there should be no insuperable difficulties in their large scale production. Now in one part it is said that it is only to supplement the conventional fertilisers and then it is said that they are going to produce it on a large scale and that too if it is a profitable proposition. Does Government want to profiteer in this matter at the expense of the *kisan*? May I know if it is going to be a commercial proposition or for the benefit of the *kisan*? What is the Government policy in regard to this?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: As you know, there is no contradiction in the two statements. What is said in the beginning means that so far it is available in small quantities and it can be seen only by a microscope, whereas when the experiment succeeds we can increase the production comparatively and to that extent we can say that it is available on large scale. But 'large scale' never means that it can be used throughout the country and can replace the conventional fertiliser.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I wanted to know whether Government's policy is to profiteer at the expense

of the *kisan*. What is the commercial policy? Is it a commercial or an agricultural matter? What is it?

Mr. Speaker: Matters of policy are not inquired into during the Question Hour.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: But the difficulty arises when they lay such statements on the Table. Why should they make that kind of statement?

Mr. Speaker: Information has been given. Matters of policy can be raised separately.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Why should they raise it in the statement? They have said so that in the statement.

Mr. Speaker: That is a different question. All the information he can give he has given.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: He has not given any information.

Mr. Speaker: He is asking about policy.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Can he explain this part of the statement?

Mr. Speaker: He has done that.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: How?

Mr. Speaker: He has given the information. I think the answer has come.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Will you be so good as to listen to this part of the statement namely,—

> "commercially feasible and profitable proposition"?

Is that the Government's intention? Do they propose to make it a commercially profitable proposition and not look to the interests of the kisan? What is the Government's attitude?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: How does the question of profiteering arise? I am afraid, the hon. Member is not reading the statement between the lines.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: You better read and understand it.

Mr. Speaker: Order order. Next question.

Manipur State Transport

*584. { **Shri Rishang Keishing:** / **Shri G. Mohanty:**

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that the Manipur State Transport has been running on heavy loss ever since its inception;

(b) the loss incurred during the last five years;

(c) the reasons for the loss; and

(d) the steps taken to improve the working of the Manipur State Transport in order to earn profit?

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) to (d). A statement giving the requisite information is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

STATEMENT

Since its inception in 1949-50 and up to 1960-61 the Manipur State Transport has been running on loss except for four years.

The profit and loss position during the last five years is as indicated below:

Year	Profit	Loss
1957-58	Rs. 25,366	——
1958-59	....	Rs. 3,21,218
1959-60	....	Rs. 2,54,377
1960-61	....	Rs. 5,68,308
1961-62	(Profit and loss account is under preparation).	

The main reasons for the losses are as under:

(i) The Manipur State Transport does not get sufficient mate-

rial for carriage from Imphal to Dimapur and as such approximately 15 vehicles run empty every day from Imphal to Dimapur.

(ii) The present maximum fare of Rs. 5 per passenger between Imphal and Dimapur over a distance of 134 miles is low.

(iii) The vehicles on this route run in convoys under military escort due to the prevailing law and order situation. The military authorities do not run any convoy on Sundays, Wednesdays and other important public holidays. The Manipur State Transport is, therefore, able to operate on this route for not more than 250 days in the year. This factor alone reduces the revenue of the undertaking by about 1|3rd without any corresponding decrease in pay of establishment, depreciation, interest on capital, etc.

The following steps are being taken to improve the working of the Manipur State Transport in order to earn profits:

(i) The Manipur Administration is examining the question of raising the maximum fare limit of Rs. 5 per passenger on the Imphal Dimapur route.

(ii) Ways and means of securing sufficient load for carriage from Imphal to Dimapur by competing with the private operators is also under the consideration of the Administration.

(iii) Services on uneconomic routes are being withdrawn and the frequency of service on other routes is being suitably revised on the basis of the traffic offering.

Shri G. Mohanty: As it is a continued loss what steps were taken after its detection in the first year and the second year?

Shri Raj Bahadur: The losses are there because we have got to keep the service running compulsorily and because of certain circumstances in that area. Between Imphal and Dimapur the vehicles have often to run almost empty as many as 15 per day. They are passenger vehicles. Apart from that the quantity of goods traffic over this line is not quite adequate but the services have got to be kept running. We are taking steps to see whether the fares can be revised upwards. We have also taken steps to secure sufficient load for carriage from Imphal to Dimapur which is the main using line. Services on uneconomic ruotes are being withdrawn.

Shri G. Mohanty: May I know whether these steps were taken only in the year after detection in the first year and also may I know what steps were taken after the second year, third year and the fourth year?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I cannot say yearwise. But these are, broadly, the results of certain experience.

Shri Maheswar Naik: As many as fifteen buses are said to be running empty every day. May I know why it is that these buses were allowed to run empty and these losses allowed to continue?

Shri Raj Bahadur: The service is kept running between Imphal and Dimapur. The service is kept running under the protection of military convoys. We can run it only on 250 days out of 365 days. It is because of this.

Sugar Trade in Delhi

*585. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether sugar trade has been licensed in Delhi; and

(b) if so the reasons therefor?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) With a view to keep a watch over their activities.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know how the Government is keeping a watch over their activities? What agency has the Government employed to keep a watch over it. Is the whole thing to be done from the office of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture?

Shri Shinde: Under the provisions of the order the dealers are required to submit the returns, to the licensing authority, of the stocks received for delivery every fortnight. Moreover, they are also required to issue to every customer a correct receipt, or an invoice, as the case may be, giving full particulars of the transaction. The traders are also required to keep a duplicate of the same to be available for inspection on demand by the licensing authorities or any other officers appointed on their behalf.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know if the Ministry has made any surprise check so far to see that all the noble intentions put forward in this communique have been put into effect?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): Now the licences are only being issued.

Shri Bishwanath Roy: May I know whether it is a fact that there has been hoarding of sugar in Delhi and its dealers are bringing sugar from UP?

Shri Shinde: The licensing order has been issued throughout India, in most of the States. It was not a question of Delhi alone. Moreover, these orders have been issued with a view to keep a watch over it so that in the days of emergency shortages may not develop.

Shri Bishwanath Roy: Was there hoarding?

Shri A. M. Thomas: It is exactly to know whether there is hoarding or not. That is why licensing provisions have been introduced.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: May I know whether in spite of the licensing system a lot of profiteering is going on in the sugar trade in Delhi?

Shri A. M. Thomas: With regard to the price I have got the figures with me. In the third week of March, the wholesale price of sugar per maund is Rs. 42·44 nP. and the retail price per seer is Rs. 1.10 nP.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: May I know whether this licensing of these sugar dealers will mean that there is some sort of control on the price of sugar, both wholesale and retail?

Shri A. M. Thomas: In fact, we want to be prepared. If any such emergency or necessity arises, we should have the necessary mechanism and the licensing system is supposed to be the one for that.

श्री विश्राम प्रसाद : क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि इस लाइसेंस से शुगर के मिलने पर और उस के दाम पर क्या असर पड़ा है, और क्या सरकार ऐसे कदम उठा रही है जिस से ब्लैक मार्केटिंग रुक जाय ? क्या दुकानों पर सूची टांगने की भी कोई व्यवस्था की जा रही है ?

Shri Shinde: As far as the Government is aware, it has a very salutary effect on the stability of prices.

World Food Programme

*586. **Shri P. C. Borooah:**
Shri Subodh Hansda:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) how much of its share of F.A.O.'s "World Food Programme"

has so far been contributed by India;

(b) how much in cash and how much of it has been contributed in kind and whether it includes tea for the earthquake victims of Iran and to what extent; and

(c) how much in all is to be contributed by India to this programme and to what extent this share is to be paid in cash?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a), (b) and (c). India has pledged a total contribution of 500,000 of which 1|3 is to be paid in cash non-convertable rupees) and the balance 2|3 in the shape of commodities. Against the Commidity portion of the pledge, India has supplied 10 tons of sugar, 170 tons of sugar cubes and 27 tons of tea. These commodities have been despatched to Iran for relief of the earth-quake victims of that country. The total internal cost of these commodities is Rs. 5,12,746. Their international prices, which will be debited to India's contribution, has yet to be determined. No payment has so far been made against the cash portion of the pledge.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know what are the salient features of this scheme of the World Food Organisation and what share of benefit India is deriving from this programme?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: This World Food Programme has been established under the auspices of the United Nations and the F. A. O. and the programme which has initially been established is for a period of three years on an experimental basis. They aim at multilateral utilisation of food surpluses voluntarily donated by the different countries with a view to meeting emergency needs or assisting in free school feeding and implementing pilot projects using it as aid to economic and social development.

Shri P. C. Borooah: What is the total outlay of the programme and on what basis is assistance rendered to the different countries, and as compared to that, what assistance is India getting from this programme?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: This programme is a new programme. It has received pledges for a total contribution of 88 million dollars in the shape of cash and commodities and services. India has made a total pledge of 5 lakh dollars as I said. One-third will be in commodities and two-thirds in cash.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Is the holding of the World Food Congress in Washington a part of this progremme and if so, has the Indian delegation to this Congress been decided upon?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Yes, Sir. That is a part of this programme. The Indian delegation has not yet been finally decided upon. But, a decision will be taken shortly.

Shri Subodh Hansda: May I know whether the contribution of 5 lakh dollars is based upon the economic status of the country or whether it has been fixed by the World Food Organisation itself?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: This amount was decided on the basis of our capacity and having regard to our status also.

Shri K. C. Pant: What are the specific projects, if any, which will be taken up in India under this World Food programme? What will be the total outlay involved and who will administer the projects the F. A. O. or the Food Ministry?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: When agreed upon, this will be administered by the Food and Agriculture Ministry. The suggestions that we have sent, though they are not final, are six. The first is in regard to meeting the emergency requirements of surplus dried skimmed milk; the second is supplementary food and free food to school children. The first is to cost

about Rs. 150 lakhs. The second is Rs. 40 lakhs. The third is pilot projects for utilising the rural manpower which will cost Rs. 44 lakhs. There are two more. One will cost Rs. 36 lakhs. This is in regard to organisation and maintenance of minor irrigation tanks. The fifth is the production of balanced food for cattle and pigs, which will cost Rs. 40 lakhs. The sixth is the provision of food for the improvement of poultry production. This will cost Rs. 75 lakhs.

Shrimati Yashoda Reddy: Recently we celebrated Eradication of hunger under the F. A. O. that was the contribution we were able to collect under this?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: There was a proposal to collect some contribution. I suggested that our country is having an emergency and people are making voluntary contributions to that fund and so it would not be possible for us to launch another collection programme. So, we did not undertake this collection work. But, we have requested the Communications Ministry to issue a postal stamp and something will be contributed.

World Food Programme

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*587. **Shri Subodh Hansda:**
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri P. K. Deo:
Shri Yashpal Singh:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Executive Director of World Food Programme of U. N. visited India to discuss food aid programme to India;

(b) if so, when and what kind of aid programme was discussed with him; and

(c) when the aid programme will be implemented?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) He visited India from the 26th to 28th February, 1963 and had general discussions on the schemes submitted by the Government of India for assistance from the Programme.

(c) The schemes are being reviewed in accordance with these discussions and revised schemes will be submitted shortly. They will be implemented as soon as they are approved by the World Food Programme.

Shri Subodh Hansda: May I know whether it has also been discussed to set up some pilot projects in some of the areas for intensive development?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Yes, as I said in reply to the last question, this point was also discussed, and it is included in the details of our programme.

Shri Subodh Hansda: May I know whether this point also has been discussed namely that in view of the setting up of some pilot projects in India for intensive development, there should be a programme for giving training to Indian agriculturists in some of the advanced agricultural countries?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: That is not going to be covered by this.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether the Executive Director was invited or he came on his own?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: On behalf of the FAO he had undertaken a tour of several countries which included India.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि हिन्दुस्तान में कितना फूड ग्रेन इस तरीके से आ सकेगा, और उस के लिए हमें कितना फारिन एक्सचेंज सफर करना पड़ेगा?

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : असल में इसमें अनाज की बात नहीं है । जैसाकि मैंने बताया, ८८ मिलियन डालर अब तक उन को प्लैज के रूप में मिला है विभिन्न देशों से, और

उसी से अलग अलग देशों में कुछ उत्पादन की योजनाएं चालू की जायेंगी, और उन में जिन योजनाओं की चर्चा मैं ने पहले की थी उन का सुझाव हम लोगों ने दिया है ।

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: The hon. Minister has just now listed some of the projects which will be implemented as part of the World Food Programme. May I know whether sufficient care will be taken to locate these projects in places which are subjected to famines?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Actually, when it is approved, it shall be our endeavour to locate these projects at suitable centres in various parts of our country.

Shri S. N. Chaturvedi: The Executive Director of the World Food Programme had declared that about 50 per cent of the population of the world was under-nourished, and about 15 per cent went without a full meal every day. May I know the percentages for India in respect of these two categories?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Actually, we can also grow more and increase our production by 50 per cent, if we labour hard on our fields, because even in that part of the country from which my hon. friend comes, we can plant something virtually everywhere.

Shri S. N. Chaturvedi: That was not my question. My question was how those percentages applied to our country.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: As regards the percentages, here also we are having malnutrition to a large extent, and so, they reflect our country also.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: May I know the criteria for selection of the places where these projects will be located, and whether these will be Centrally administered or whether the States will take care of them?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Actually, all the programmes that are launched by the Ministry of Food and Agriculture are looked after by the State Governments and the Union Territory Administrations. But, so far, we have not clearly taken a decision in regard to the location because these things will have to be gone into more carefully, and after they are approved, they will be decided upon.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Inder J. Malhotra.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: What would be the criteria?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: We have not yet laid down the criteria. For instance, regarding poultry farming. . .

Mr. Speaker: I have called Shri Inder J. Malhotra.

Shri Inder J. Malhotra: The hon. Minister has stated in the course of his reply that this porgramme is in an experimental stage. May I know whether it is in an experimental stage in India only or it is in experimental stage all over the world?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: The World Food Congress is going to meet in June for the first time and they are going to form their organisation on a solid and sound basis and properly also. So, this is a new thing. The Executive Director came only in February, and all decisions need not be expected to be taken so soon.

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : इस नए कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत भारत सरकार द्वारा दी गयी योजनाओं के अन्दर की राशि क्या है, और क्या इस कार्यक्रम के अन्दर कोई सीमा शासन पर होगी ?

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : जैसाकि मैं ने पहले प्रश्न संख्या ५८६ के उत्तर में बताया था, ५ लाख डालर भारत की ओर से देने की बात है, इस में दो तिहाई सामान के रूप में होगा और बकाया कैश में दिया जायेगा । सामान में वह चीनी वगैरह भी शामिल है जो कि ईरान को दी गयी है । जो चीजें अब तक दी गयी हैं उन का मूल्य ५,१२,७८६ रुपये है ।

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Has any proposal been made by Government that all such food aid should be channelled through the UN and not through individual countries?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: As I said in the beginning, this is a programme of the UN, of FAO.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Otherwise also.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: So there is no question of its being channelled through individual countries. It will have to be routed through UN.

Partial Payment of Workers' Wages in Food

*588. **Shri Maheswar Naik:**
Shri P. K. Deo:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in implementation of a scheme under the World Food Programme of the Food and Agriculture Organization pilot projects are proposed to be started in India where workers of the development projects will be paid their wages partially in food;and

(b) whether the scheme has been tried in any of the projects and reaction of the workers assessed?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) India has submitted two schemes to the World Food Programme which envisage payment of wages partially in food. They will be implemented if approved by the Programme authorities.

(b) A scheme for desilting of tanks which provides for payment of wages partly in food is currently being implemented by the Government of West Bengal. According to the report received from Government of Bengal, the scheme has been making a steady progress and the workers have not been averse to receiving part of their wages in kind.

Shri Maheswar Naik: The proposal is to give provisions for kitchen arrangements in different projects. May I know whether the financial implications have been examined so far as these things are concerned?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Whatever the wage is, this programme simply concerns giving a part of that wage in kind, and that is being done. These are rural projects. The workers who are engaged in implementing these projects are not averse to taking it in kind. So no difficulty has arisen, and we have not gone into it in that way.

Shri Maheswar Naik: On which commutation is partial wage likely to be paid in kind?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Workers who work in a project usually require grains for their daily consumption, wheat, rice, dal etc. To that extent, provision has been made to meet their requirements.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि उन की पूरी वेजेज उन को अनाज के रूप में दी जायेंगी या उस का कुछ प्रपोर्शन ही अनाज के रूप में दिया जायगा ?

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : असल में जो काम करते हैं वे दोनों चाहते हैं । वे यह भी चाहते है कि उन को अनाज भी इस्तेमाल करने के लिए मिले और अन्य कामों के लिए उन्हें कुछ पैसा भी मिले ? इसलिए पूरी वेजेज हम उन्हें अनाज में लेने के लिये अगर मजबूर करें तो इस में किसी का लाभ नहीं होगा । इसलिए दोनों का हिसाब लगा कर जितना-जितना चाहते हैं उतना दे दिया जाता है ।

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: Have Government examined how far the introduction of this system will have its impact on the rate of wages that obtains in the particular region?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: According to this programme, this is done on the usual rate basis. It will utilise more and more people who might be idle in a particular area. This is a rural works programme. So it is not going to adversely affect the rate of wages. Even if it contributes to increasing the rate, we will welcome that.

Shri Ranga: Can he give more details in regard to the working of this particular scheme, as for example, who supplies these grains, is it the peasants themselves or are they locally procured by the employers and afterwards distributed by the employers direct to the workers or distributed through some middlemen and so on?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: I shall do so.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether the hon. Minister is referring to the pilot project at Purulia in West Bengal? If so I would like to know who is financing it.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: That is being financed with the assistance of USA and we are taking up some more projects also.

Slaughter Houses

*589. **Shri Krishnapal Singh:**
Shri Y. S. Chaudhary:
Shri Berwa Kotah:
Shri Bade:
Shri Kachhavaiya:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be leased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have established or are going to establish slaughter houses in the country;

(b) if so, their number and locations; and

(c) the amount spent on each and the income from each?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shinde): (a) to (c). A statement is placed on the table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) and (b). The establishment or improvement of slaughter houses is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments. The Governments of Bihar, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Maharashtra, Orissa, Punjab and West Bengal have included a scheme for the improvement of slaughter houses and meat markets under their Third Five Year Plans. The Government of Maharashtra propose to construct a modern slaughter house at Deonar (Bombay). The Government of West Bengal propose to establish a modern slaughter house at Dankuni. The Punjab Government propose to improve slaughter house in Jullundar, Ferozepur, Amritsar, Patiala and Ambala. According to available information, the details of the scheme have not been worked out by the remaining States.

(c) The amount spent on each project will be known only after it has been completed. As the slaughter houses are not intended to be processing factories, no income from the same is expected except by way of the licence fee to butchers and the slaughtering charges on animals.

Shri Krishnapal Singh: What is the precise object of starting these slaughter houses? Is it purely commercial or is it also to provide food to the people?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): In the first place, it is a step recommended by the Committee for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals under the presidentship of Shrimati Rukmini Devi Arundale. That committee has recommended that necessary provision should be made for proper housing facilities for animals awaiting slaughter, arrangements should be made for proper feeding, for drinking water, there should be enough covered and

enclosed space, etc. It is in pursuance of these recommendations that the scheme for model slaughter houses had been adumberated in certain State plans.

श्री कछवाय : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इन बूचड़खानों में कौन-कौन जाति के जानवर काटे जाते हैं ? उन में गायों की संख्या कितनी है और सुअरों की संख्या कितनी है ?

Shri A. M. Thomas: Animals which are generally being slaughtered.

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : संविधान के अनुसार और सन् १९५२ के निर्णय के अनुसार गोहत्या पर प्रतिबंध की दिशा में क्या प्रगति की गई है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह तो दूसरा सवाल है ।

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : अगर श्रीमान् जी यह दूसरा सवाल है तो फिर मैं यह जानना चाहूंगा कि क्या गवर्नमेंट होटलों के अलावा अन्य होटलों में यह गोमांस बेचा जाता है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब होटलों का इस सवाल से क्या ताल्लुक है ?

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि सरकार बूचड़खानों की संख्या जो इस देश में बढ़ाने जा रही है उस का कारण यह है कि देश में मांसाहार की प्रवृत्ति बढ़ रही है अथवा सरकार अन्न की खपत कम करने के लिए गौतम और गांधी के इस देश की जनता को मांसाहार का प्रोत्साहन देना चाहती है ?

Shri A. M. Thomas: There is no question of increasing the number of slaughter houses. The hon. Member would concede that humane conditions should be ensured before slaughtering animals and there should be hygienic handling of meat and that there should also be pre- and post-mortem inspection of animals. It is with a view to do all these, that this scheme is being implemented.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: May I know whether the new slaughter house in Delhi had been completed as per the recommendations of that committee?

Shri A. M. Thomas: It is being held up.

श्री कछवाय : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इन बूचड़खानों के अंदर कौन-कौन जाति के और कितने-कितने जानवर काटे जाते है और उन में गायों की संख्या कितनी है और सुअरों की संख्या कितनी है ।

Shri A. M. Thomas: I have already stated that they are the animals which are generally being slaughtered. For instance in certain States there is a ban on cow slaughter and there the cows would not be slaughtered.

Post Retirement Passes

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*590. **Shri Yashpal Singh:**
Shri But Singh:
Shri Narendra Singh Manida:
Shri P. K. Deo:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the employees of the Railways are entitled of post retirement passes valid for the whole of the country;

(b) whether the retired ex-B. L. Railway Company's employees have been given passes valid only for the B. L. Railway Sector of the Central Railway; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Only those employees of Indian Railways who put in the prescribed minimum qualifying service are eligible to post-retirement complimentary passes available over Indian Railways.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The retired staff of the ex-B. L. Railway Company enjoyed the pass privilege over that Railway only and

the same was permitted in respect of staff who retired before that Railway was taken over by Government.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या उस रेलवे के रिटायर हुए कर्मचारियों की तरफ से गवर्नमेंट के पास कोई रिप्रेजेन्टेशन आए हैं, जिनमें उन लोगों ने सरकार के इस फैसले के विरुद्ध प्रोटेस्ट किया है ? क्या सरकार उन को हिन्दुस्तान भर के लिए पास एलाऊ करने के सुझाव पर विचार कर रही है ?

श्री शाहनवाज खां : सरकार ने बहुत गौरो-खौज के साथ इस पर विचार किया है और सरकार का कोई इरादा नहीं है कि उनको सारे हिन्दुस्तान के लिए पास दिया जाये ।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि अकेले उस रेलवे के रिटायर्ड कर्मचारियों के साथ ही यह क्यों हो रहा है, जबकि बाकी रेलवेज के रिटायर्ड कर्मचारियों को सारे हिन्दुस्तान के लिए पास दिया जाता है ।

श्री शाहनवाज खां : यह एक लाइट रेलवे है और गवर्नमेंट रेलवेज के साथ मर्जर से पहले उन लोगों को सिर्फ उसी रेलवे का ही पास मिलता था । लिहाजा जो सहूलियत उनको फ़रा म थीं, वही हम उनको दे रहे हैं - उनको बढ़ा कर या कम करके नहीं दे रहे हैं ।

Shri Buta Singh: May I know whether similar concessions are contemplated for retired M.Ps also?

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Training of Officials for Panchayati Raj

*581. **Shri Kajrolkar:** Will the Minister of **Community Development and** Co-operation be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made by the broad-based 47-member body set up in June, 1962, to streamline the training of officials to meet the needs of Panchayati Raj;

(b) whether sufficient care is taken to see that rural officials properly guide the village leaders in implementing the agricultural and educational schemes; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) The National Council of Study & Research in Community Development set up in June, 1962, has so far held two meetings on 3rd July, 1962, and 20th March, 1963. A statement showing the important recommendations made at the meetings and action taken/proposed to be taken thereon by the Government of India is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library, *See* No. LT-1031/63].

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) A summary of the instructions issued to the State Governments is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library, *See* No. LT-1032/63].

Parcels for Indian Prisoners in China

*591. **Shri D. D. Puri:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state whether full postal concessions in regard to food parcels are available to the next of kin of Indian prisoners in China in accordance with the requirements of the Geneva Convention?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Bhagavati): The facility is not available at present. The question is, however, under consideration.

टेलीफोन का दूसरा कारखाना

५९२. **श्री भक्त दर्शन** : क्या परिवहन तथा संचार मन्त्री १० अगस्त, १९६२ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या २१२ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

टेलीफोन का दूसरा कारखाना स्थापित करने के बारे में इस बीच और क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री भगवती) : प्राविधिक समिति (टैक्निकल कमेटी) ने एक अनन्तिम रिपोर्ट पेश की है और उनकी सिफ़ारिशों के मुताबिक सरकार ने, क्रास-बार स्विचों के प्रयोग पर आधारित, एक नये स्विचिंग सिस्टम को अपनाने का निश्चय किया है । यह प्रायोजना (प्राजैक्ट) अभी अपनी प्रारम्भिक अवस्था में है और इसके प्राविधिक और वित्तीय ब्यौरों को पूरी तरह तैयार करने में कुछ और समय लग जायेगा ।

Development of Eastern Distts. of U.P.

*593. **Shri Vishram Prasad:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering a special agricultural programme for the development of Eastern Districts of Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the nature thereof; and

(c) the amount sanctioned therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) to (c). Government of India appointed in December, 1962 a Joint Team to study the problems of economic and soial development of four Eastern Districts of U.P. namely Ghazipur, Jaunpur, Deoria and Azamgarh. The Team is expected to report on accelerated development programme sometime in September, this year. Besides the normal outlay allotted to the Government of Uttar Pradesh, an additional outlay of Rs. 1 crore each for agriculture and community development programmes has been recommended by the Planning Commission for the year 1963-64 and the State Government has been asked to utilise this additional outlay for strengthening programmes for Eastern Districts of U.P. partiularly Ghazipur, Deoria, Jaunpur and Azamgarh.

North Eastern Railway

*594. **Shri Ramshekhar Prasad Singh:**
Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that lowest expenditure has been incurred on the development of North Eastern Railway in comparison to expenditure incurred on other Railways;

(b) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item which appeared in this connection in the *Hindustan Times* dated the 28th February, 1963; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) to (c). The news item referred to is within the knowledge of Government.

The developmental expenditure of the North Eastern Railway is no doubt one of the lowest among the Zonal Railway Systems, but it should be borne in mind that the devlopmental expenditure during the Five Year Plans is mainly designed to ieate capacity for the increased freight traffic related to the planned development in the various sectors of our economy and only a small increase of 15 per cent in the passenger traffic. During the Second Plan as also in the current Plan, freight traffic takes priority over passenger traffic. It is, therefore, inevitable that the development of railway capacity has to be planned and executed on the Zones like Eastern and South Eastern wherefrom the bulk of the increased freight traffic originates during the planned development. As the heavy industries are largely concentrated in the steel and coal belts, the share of the North Eastern Railway Zone of the additional burden of freight traffic is necessarily small.

मिलों को गन्ने का संभरण

*५६५. **श्री कछवाय :**
श्री बड़े :

क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मध्य प्रदेश की चीनी मिलों को इस वर्ष पर्याप्त गन्ना नहीं मिला ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो गत वर्ष की तुलना में गन्ने के उत्पादन में कितनी कमी हुई है ; और

(ग) इस कमी से कौन-कौन सी मिलों पर प्रभाव पड़ा है तथा मध्य प्रदेश में प्रत्येक मिल में कितना गन्ना कम पड़ेगा ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री अ० म० थामस) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) और (ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठते ।

डब्ल्यू० पी० इंजन

*५६६. **श्री कछवाय :**
श्री सुबोध हंसदा :

क्या रेलवे मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) चित्तरंजन लोकोमोटिव वर्क्स से पहला डब्ल्यू० पी० इंजन कब तक तैयार होकर बाहर आयेगा ;

(ख) प्रत्येक वर्ष में कितने इंजनों का निर्माण होने का अनुमान है ; और

(ग) प्रत्येक इंजन की क्या लागत होगी ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज़ खां) : (क) चित्तरंजन में जो पहला डब्ल्यू० पी० रेल इंजन बनाया गया, उसे फरवरी, १९६३ में चला कर सफल परीक्षण किया गया है । उसी महीने में दो और डब्ल्यू० पी० रेल इंजन बनाये गये हैं । आशा है कि ये रेल इंजन जल्द काम में लाये जायेंगे ।

(ख) आशा है कि १९६३-६४ में चित्तरंजन कारखाने में लगभग ७५ डब्ल्यू० पी० रेल इंजन बनाये जायेंगे ।

(ग) चित्तरंजन में एक डब्ल्यू० पी० रेल इंजन के निर्माण पर लगभग ४.३० लाख की लागत का अनुमान है ।

Crushing Season of Surgarcane in U.P.

*597. **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri R. Barua:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether 21 sugar mills in Uttar Pradesh have so far closed down and the remaining seven are likely to stop crushing in March thus reducing the average crushing season of 144 days to 90 days; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps taken or proposed to be taken in the matter?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) 50 out of 72 factories working in Uttar Pradesh have closed upto 21st March, 1963. Duration of crushing season would be known when all the factories have closed.

(b) Factories have closed due to paucity of cane supplies.

Mughalsarai Yard

*598. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether construction of the Mechanised Marshalling yard at Mughalsarai has been completed;

(b) if so, when and at what cost; and

(c) the salient features of the system and the wagon handling capacity thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) On 31-8-62, at a cost of Rs. 30 lakhs.

(c) The salient features are—

(i) Route storage on a punched tape.

(ii) Automatic setting of points according to the route prestored.

(iii) Four manually operated electro-pneumatic retarders, one for each group of lines, for breaking the speed, depending on wagon weight, extent of occupation of the concerned line etc.

(iv) Loudspeakers and inter-communication facilities between the hump cabin and the various points in the yard.

Wagon handling capacity 4,000 wagons per day.

दूध के कार्ड

५९९. **श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री** : क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली तथा नई दिल्ली में दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना द्वारा स्थापित दूध के डिपो से दूध लेने के लिये हर मास १० तारीख तक नये कार्ड बनवाये जा सकते थे ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस महीने में यह तारीख १० मार्च से ८ मार्च क्यों कर दी गई थी ;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि कुछ डिपो पर ८ मार्च को भी कार्ड नहीं बनाये जा सके क्योंकि वहां पर कार्डों की किताब नहीं थी;

(घ) डिपो में कार्ड उपलब्ध न होने के कारण दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना से केन्द्रीय कार्यालय से कार्ड बनाने पर ०.५० नये पैसे अतिरिक्त क्यों लिये जाते हैं ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री श्री अ० म० थामस) : (क) साधारणतया दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना के विभिन्न दूध के डिपो से दूध बेचने के लिए अग्रिम कार्ड प्रत्येक महीने की ३ से १० तारीख तक बनाये जाते हैं और इन कार्डों पर उस महीने की १३ तारीख से अगले महीने की १२ तारीख तक दूध सप्लाई किया जाता है ।

(ख) इस वर्ष ९ तथा १० मार्च को होली का त्यौहार होने के कारण अग्रिम दूध के कार्डों के नवीकरण जारी करने की तारीखें बदल कर २ से ८ मार्च १९६३ कर दी गई थीं । ऐसा जनता की सुविधा के लिए किया गया था ।

(ग) जी नहीं ।

(घ) उपरोक्त (ग) के होते हुए प्रश्न ही नहीं होता । फीस उन मामलों में ली जाती है जिनमें कि उपभोक्ता डिपो द्वारा निश्चित तारीखों के बाद केन्द्रीय कार्यालय से कार्ड प्राप्त करते हैं । केन्द्रीय कार्यालय द्वारा कार्ड जारी किए जाने से जो अतिरिक्त खर्च पड़ता है उसे पूरा करने के लिए ऐसा किया जाता है ।

Sugar Production

600. { **Shri Rameshwar Tantia:**
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to raise the target of sugar production during the Third Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, the extent to which it is proposed to be raised?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) and (b). The question is under consideration.

Cargo Freight Rates

*601. { **Shri P. C. Borooah:**
Shri P. Kunhan:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Conference of seven steamship lines has recently announced a 10 per cent rise in the basic cargo freight rates to be charged by them from U.S. Atlantic and Gulf of Maxico ports to India and other countries; and

(b) if so, whether a corresponding rise in freight rates has also been announced or is contemplated by Indian Steamship Companies?

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) The India, Pakistan, Ceylon and Burma Outward Freight Conference, governing the trade from the United States North Atlantic and Gulf ports to India, have recently announced an increase of 10 per cent on the base rates.

This conference presently comprises of one Indian and seven foreign shipping lines.

(b) In accordance with the usual conference practice, all the member lines have to adopt uniform tariff rates of freight.

Wagons for Palana Colliery

1120. Shri Karni Singhji: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the concerned authorities in Jodhpur Division of Northern Railway, are experiencing difficulties in effecting timely supply of railway wagons to the management of Palana Colliery (Rajasthan);

(b) if so, whether there is any dispute between the Railway and the management in the matter of payment; and

(c) the stage at which the matter stands at present?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) No Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Deep Sea Fishing in Orissa

1121. Shri Ramchandra Mallick: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any scheme has been received by the Centre from the Government of Orissa regarding the development of Sea fishing and Deep Sea Fishing during the Third Five Year Plan period;

(b) if so, the reaction of the Central Government; and

(c) the total amount sanctioned for the scheme?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) to (c). The Orissa Government has set up a State Fisheries Development Corporation (under the Indian Companies Act) for development of its Offshore and Inland Fisheries. The Corporation has applied to the Government of India for financial assistance by way of loan. To enable Government to consider this request, the Orissa Government have been asked to furnish fuller details of the scheme. These are still awaited. On receipt of these details, the application will be further considered.

Casual Workers in Railways

1122. Shri Karni Singhji: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in spite of definite instructions from Government, casual workers employed in Railways even in continuing works of more than 6 months duration are being discharged at regular intervals in order to deprive them of the status of temporary employees, which they are entitled to in such cases after completion of 6 months continuous service; and

(b) if so, what action has been taken or is being contemplated by

Government to remove the said hardship of the suffering employees?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) No.

(b) Question does not arise.

Breeding of Lions

1123. Shri P. C. Deo Bhanj: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are taking any steps to breed lions in the forests of different States (other than the Gir forest in Gujarat); and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) One Lion and two lioness from the Gir forest of Gujarat were introduced in December 1957 in the Chandraprabha Sanctuary, Uttar Pradesh, primarily to establish a Second home for these lions. They have not been introduced in any other State so far.

(b) According to a report received from the Government of the U.P. in October 1962 the lions introduced in the Chandraprabha Sanctuary are thriving and their present number including cubs is reported to be six.

Preservation of Peacocks

1124. Shri P. C. Deo Bhanj: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state the steps taken by Government for the preservation of the peacock after it was declared the National Bird?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): No special steps have been taken for the preservation of the peacock after it was declared as the 'National Bird of India' 31-1-63. On a recommendation by the Indian Board for Wild Life in October 1958, most of the States where this bird is found have already declared it as completely protected against shooting and killing.

हरी और गोबर की खाद

११२५. **{श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद :**
श्री रामशेखर प्रसाद सिंह :

क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कृषि का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए केवल रासायनिक खादों के प्रयोग पर ही जोर दिया जाता है और हरी खाद तथा गोबर की खाद (कम्पोस्ट) पर नहीं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) हरी खाद और गोबर की खाद का प्रचार करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाये गये हैं ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) ऐसा कहना ठीक नहीं है कि केवल रासायनिक खादों के प्रयोग पर ही जोर दिया जाता है । सरकार यह जानती है कि इससे अधिकतम लाभ उठाने के लिये रासयनिक तथा कार्बनिक खादों का साथ साथ ही प्रयोग होना चाहिये और यह विशेष रूप से इसलिये भी आवश्यक है कि अयनीय जलवायु के कारण भारतीय मिट्टी में कार्बनिक तत्वों की कमी है । अतः सरकार कार्बनिक खादों को नष्ट होने से बचाने के लिये तथा उसके पूर्ण उपयोग के लिये सभी सम्भव प्रयत्न करती रही है । इसलिये (१) ग्रामीण कम्पोस्ट (गोबर की खाद) उत्पादन करने—जिस में ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में मल खाद तैयार करना भी शामिल है (२) शहरी कम्पोस्ट उत्पादन और (३) हरी खाद के तौर-तरीकों में तेजी लाने की विभिन्न योजनाओं को राष्ट्रीय परियोजना में शामिल कर लिया गया है और सभी राज्यों/संघ क्षेत्रों में उनको क्रियान्वित किया जा रहा है ।

(ख) प्रश्न उत्पन्न ही नहीं होता ।

(ग) राज्यों के कृषि विभागों का विस्तार स्टाफ सामान्य रूप से और कम्पोस्ट इन्सपेक्टर विशेष रूप से अपेक्षित प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त फार्म नेताओं के गहरे सहयोग से हरी खाद तथा कम्पोस्ट के प्रयोग का प्रचार करते हैं । इन कार्यकर्त्ताओं को अपेक्षित तकनीकी सहायता देने के लिये, राज्यों के कृषि विभागों तथा केन्द्र विस्तार निदेशालय तथा भारतीय कृषि अनुसन्धान संस्थान द्वारा परिचय पत्र, पुस्तिकायें, पोस्टर और पत्रिकायें आदि प्रकाशित किये जाते हैं । कम्पोस्ट बनाने तथा हरी खाद देने के विभिन्न पहलुओं पर रेडियो भाषण तथा चलचित्रों का भी आयोजन किया जाता है । अधिकतर राज्यों/संघ क्षेत्रों में विशेष अभियानों का आयोजन किया जाता है । राज्यों/संघ क्षेत्रों में कम्पोस्ट इन्सपेक्टर किसानों को कम्पोस्ट तैयार करने की तकनीकों तथा हरी खाद देने के कार्य में तेजी लाने की दिशा में व्यावहारिक प्रशिक्षण देते हैं । राज्य सकारें/संघ क्षेत्र प्रशासन उपरोक्त कार्यक्रमों के अन्तर्गत अच्छा काम करने वाली स्थानीय निकायों को पुरस्कार तथा शील्ड देती हैं ।

Railway Concession for Courtallam

1126. Shri M. P. Swamy: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Railway Board has turned down the proposal sent by the Madras Government for the issue of seasonal concession return tickets to Courtallam (a health resort and tourist centre near Tenkasi Railway station) as are issued to Hill Stations; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Yes.

(b) Concessional return tickets have been issued only to certain hill stations and such concessional return tickets are not issued to other stations serving places of tourist importance, health resorts etc.

Post Office, Bhama (M.P.)

1127. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to close the branch post office at Bhama, Tahsil Gadarwara, Narsinghpur District, Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether representations have been received protesting against such closure and requesting that the *status quo* be maintained; and

(d) if so, what action has been taken on these representations?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Bhagavati): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). Two representations have been received, one from the residents of Bhama Village and the other from the hon'ble Member himself. The residents have been informed that the post office will not be closed. They have however, been requested to make full use of the Post Office with a view to improving its income to qualify for permanency.

Sambalpur-Titlagarh Rly. Line

1128. Shri Mahananda: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the acreage of land acquired by Government for the Railway under construction from Sambalpur to Titlagarh through Bolangir in the State of Orissa;

(b) the number of cultivators compensated so far for their acquired land; and

(c) whether it is a fact that some of them have not been compensated

by Government yet and if so, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) 4450 acres.

(b) Information is not readily available and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) Out of the total compensation to be paid of about Rs. 30·5 lacs, the State Government have demanded so far only about Rs. 25 lacs, which have been placed at their disposal and out of which about Rs. 23·5 lacs have already been disbursed by them. Balance amount will be placed at their disposal as and when demanded by the State Government.

Development of Jute in Orissa

1129. Shri Ulaka: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any financial assistance was given to Orissa during 1962-63 for development of Jute;

(b) the production of jute during the same period in Orissa; and

(c) the amount spent out of the Central assistance given to the State during the same period?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) and (c). No earmarked grants were made to the Orissa Government for the development of jute as such. It is possible that the Orissa Government would have incurred expenditure on jute development from out of the bulk development grants made for the State development schemes. Information as to these amounts has been called for and will be placed on the table of the Sabha, when received from the State Government.

(b) 2,93 lakh bales.

Telephones for Panchayat Samithis Offices

1130. Shri Ulaka: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1121 on the 20th August, 1962 and state:

(a) whether Government have received any proposal from Orissa Government to provide telephones to Panchayat Samithis Offices in Orissa during the last eight months; and

(b) if so, how many Panchayat Samithis Offices have been provided with telephones out of the 164 Panchayat Samithis which were not provided with telephones till August, 1962?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Bhagavati): (a) and (b). No further proposals have been received. There is no change in the policy. One of the 16 sanctioned Panchayat Samithis mentioned in the earlier reply has since been provided with telephone.

Rly. Colony at Rayagada

1131. Shri Ulaka: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1533 on the 24th August, 1962 and state the progress made so far in the matter of electrification of Railway Colonies at Rayagada (Orissa)?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): Street lighting has already been provided. Contract for wiring of quarters has been awarded and the work is expected to be completed by August 1963.

Crossing Stations

1132. Shri Ulaka: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of new crossing stations proposed to be taken up and completed on the (i) Howrah-Puri (ii) Puri-Madras and (iii) Visakhapatnam-Raipur B.G. lines during the Third Five ear Plan period; and

(b) the amount allocated for each of such new crossing stations?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) and (b). The information is furnished in the statement laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

Section	Particulars of crossing stations	Amount allocated (Cost in lakhs of Rs.)	No. of crossing stations proposed to be taken up and completed during Third Plan period
(i) *Howrah-Puri Sec.*			
(South Eastern Railways) . .	Crossing station between Panchkura & Haur.	5·75	One
(iia) *Puri-Waltair Sec.*			
(South Eastern Railway) . .	Crossing station between Tapang and Bhusandpur.	13·00	One
(iib) *Waltair-Madras Sec.*			
(Southern Railway) . .	Crossing station between Doravari chatram & Nayudupeta.	3·21	Three
	Crossing station between Nayudupeta & Peddapariya.	4·79	
	Crossing station between Duvvada & Gopalapatnam.	3·77	
(iii) *Visakhapatnam Raipur Sec.*			
(South Eastern Railway) . .	Crossing station between Rayaghada & Jemadipeta. .	6·03	Two
	Crossing station between Jemadipeta & Gumada. . .	6·50	

P. & T. Quarters at Bhubaneswar

1133. Shri Ulaka: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether sites for P&T Office building and staff quarters were already acquired at Bhuaheswari-1 (Orissa); and

(b) if so, whether the construction of buildings has been taken up and by what time the construction would be completed?

The Deputy Minister of Transport and Communications (Shri Bhagavati): (a) Yes.

(b) No; the estimates have been received from C.P.W.D. and are under consideration. The work will be taken up after the sanction is accorded.

विकास खंडों के बजट

११३४. { **श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :**
श्रीमती सावित्री निगम :

क्या **सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सामुदायिक विकास खण्डों के वार्षिक आयव्ययक के आंकड़े बनाते समय और योजनाओं को सूत्रपात करते समय स्थानीय आवश्यकताओं की पूर्त्ति के लिए धन राशियां निश्चित करने की छूट ब्लाक समितियों को कहां तक प्राप्त है;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि विकास अधिकारीगण और नियोजन अधिकारीगण स्थानीय कार्यों को व्यय की मदों में सम्मिलित नहीं करने देते हैं जिसके परिणामस्वरूप कोई भी स्थानीय कार्य जनता की इच्छाओं के अनुकूल नहीं हो पाते;

(ग) क्या इस दिशा में सरकार विकास समितियों को विस्तृत अधिकार देने का विचार रखती है ताकि वे स्थानीय आवश्यकताओं के अनुकूल निर्धारित मदों में हेरफेर कर सकें; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो कब तक ?

सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ब० सु० मूर्ति) : (क) जिन राज्यों में पंचायती राज लागू किया गया है वहां पर खंड विकास समितियों के स्थान पर जो पंचायती राज संस्थाएं गठित की गई हैं, वे लागू नियमों के अधीन रहते हुए अपना बजट बनाने और स्थानीय आवश्यकताओं के लिए व्यवस्था करने में सक्षम हैं। दूसरे राज्यों में खंड विकास समितियां बजट पर विचार करती हैं और वे हो उसका अनुमोदन करती हैं। वे स्कीमेटिक बजट के भीतर रह कर स्थानीय आवश्यकताओं व परिस्थितियों के अनुकूल बैठ-बिठाव करने के लिए सिफारिश कर सकती हैं।

(ख) जी नहीं।

(ग) व (घ). जैसा कि ऊपर कहा गया है यह उन राज्यों में आवश्यक नहीं होगा जहां पंचायती राज लागू किया जा रहा है। शेष राज्यों में जब पंचायती राज संस्थाएं गठित कर दी जायेंगी तब इन्हें विस्तृत अधिकार स्वतः ही प्राप्त हो जायेंगे।

Janata Express from Howrah to Bombay

1135. { **Shri Subodh Hansda:**
Shri S. C Samanta:
Shri B. K Das:
Shri M. L Dwivedi:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to run a Janata Express from Howrah to Bombay; and

(b) if so, when this will be introduced?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b). As a large number of works are either in progress or proposed to be taken in hand for increasing the line capacity on the Igatpuri-Bhusawal and Tatanagar-Kharagpur-Howrah sections, it is not possible to introduce a Janata Express train between Bombay and Howrah *via* Nagpur in the near future. The matter will, however, be considered as and when conditions become favourable for the introduction of an additional train on this route having due regard to the movement of essential goods traffic.

Indian Shipping Companies

1136. **Shri B. K. Das:**
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri R. S. Pandey:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Indian Shipping Companies in whose capital foreigners hold shares;

(b) what percentages of shares have been given to the foreigners in different companies; and

(c) whether there are any special terms for such participation?

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). The number of Indian shipping companies in whose capital foreigners hold shares and the percentage of shares held are as follows:—

No.	Name of Company	Percentage of foreign participation
1.	Scindia Steam Navigation Company Ltd.	0·69
2.	India Steamship Company Ltd.	3·17
3.	Bharat Line Ltd.	6·67
4.	Jayanti Shipping Co. (Private) Ltd.	24·8
5.	Mogul Line Ltd.	19·39
6.	Malabar Steamship Company Ltd.	0·009
7.	Gill Amin & Company	13·577
8.	South East Asia Shipping Company.	25

(c) No, Sir. The maximum foreign participation permitted in Indian Shipping is at present restricted to 25 per cent under Section 21 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958.

Short Term Food Crops and Vegetables

1137. **Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the scheme to raise short-term food crops and vegetables in the border areas has been put into effect;

(b) whether any financial assistance by way of subsidies and loan has been given to the farmers in this connection; and

(c) if so, the amount of assistance given?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) The scheme to raise vegetables has been put into effect in the States of Assam, West Bengal and Bihar. All the States have also been advised to organise measures for increasing production of short period crops in a systematic manner. The Government of Uttar Pradesh have already organised a campaign in this direction.

(b) and (c). Financial assistance by way of loans and subsidies as under has been given to the three border States of Assam, West Bengal and Bihar for growing vegetables:—

State	Subsidy	Loan
	(Rs.)	(Rs.)
Assam	30,800	4,00,000
West Bengal	15,000	4,00,000
Bihar		3,50,000

New Railway Lines in Andhra Pradesh

1138. **Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah:**
Shri Kolla Venkaiah:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Andhra Pradesh have

renewed their request for laying new railway lines in the State; and

(b) if so, what Government propose to do in the matter?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) The matter was examined and it has not been possible to include any of the new railway lines suggested by the State in the Railway's Third Plan.

Ocean Freights between India and Pakistan

1139. **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri Bhakt Darshan:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether questions relating to the increase in ocean freights were discussed between transport and shipping officials of India and Pakistan at a two day meeting held in New Delhi on the 7th and 8th January, 1963; and

(b) if so, the conclusions arrived at?

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). It is not in public interest to disclose the information.

Crack Goods Trains

1140. Shri P. R. Chakraverti: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a recent innovation has been introduced on the Railways by using crack goods train to reduce delays in the movement of goods traffic;

(b) whether the Western Railway has started a few crack trains for carrying coal to Gujarat and Saurashtra;

(c) whether the diesel-powered locomotives are replacing the present goods locomotives;

(d) whether the experience from these innovations justify the expectation that the increased and growing volume of traffic could be measurably handled; and

(e) how far the extension of this method is envisaged during Third Plan period?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Crack goods trains have been gradually introduced on the Railways with a view to speed up movements of Goods traffic.

(b) There are no crack goods trains exclusively for carrying coal to Gujarat and Saurashtra. However, existing crack trains also carry coal to Gujarat and Saurashtra.

(c) Yes Sir, where it is necessary.

(d) Yes Sir.

(e) Consistent with the operating conditions and the requirements of traffic, this method is being extended on the Railways.

Village Panchayats

1141. Shri P. R. Chakraverti: Will the Minister of **Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of village Panchayats functioning in rural areas at present;

(b) the number of Blocks duly organised with Block Development Officers and the Extension Officers attached to the same;

(c) the number of Panchayat Samitis duly constituted; and

(d) the number of Zila Parishads set up in terms of the Panchayati Raj Act passed in different States?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) 2,04,526.

(b) No. of Blocks with Block Development Officers . 4,483

No. of Blocks with Extension Officers (Agr.) . . 4,315

No. of Blocks with Extension Officers (Animal Husbandry) 3,344

No. of Blocks with Extension Officers (Coop.) . . 3,629

No. of Blocks with Extension Officers (Village Industries) 2,638

No. of Blocks with Social Education Organisers : (Men) Extension officers (Panchayats) 4,484

No. of Blocks with Mukhya Sevikas . 2,177

No. of Blocks with Overseers 3,499

(c) 2,957.
(d) 210.

Research on Plant Genetics

1142. Shrimati Savitri Nigam: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state the details of the recent revolutionary agricultural plant genetics exploration work done in Indian Agricultural Research Institute regarding corn fruit vegetables in the last two years?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): During the last two years, the Indian Agricultural Research Institute New Delhi, carried out plant exploration work in parts of Nepal and Sikkim for the collection of genetic stocks of various crop plants including corn, vegetables, fruits, ornamental plants and medicinal in all 550 collections were made from Nepal and 450 from Sikkim. These materials are being assessed at Delhi and at the Sub-stations of the Institute. Several stocks of barley and pulse crops including beans in particular appear promising.

Telephones for Delhi

1143. { Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: / Shri Bhakt Darshan:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether even after the commissioning of the new 4 000 line automatic telephone exchange the demand for new lines in Delhi is still very great; and

(b) if so, the approximate assessment of the demand for new lines in the Capital?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Bhagavati): (a) Yes.

(b) 35,000 applications are on the waiting list at present.

Rice Prices

1144. { Shri S. C. Samanta: / Shri Subodh Hansda:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have fixed the floor prices of rice between Rs. 14·50 nP. and Rs. 18 a maund for different regions and varieties;

(b) if so, the price fixed for eastern region;

(c) whether the floor price has been fixed as procurement price also;

(d) whether it is a fact that Orissa has grown less rice this year in comparison to previous years; and

(e) if so, how the usual supply of rice by Orissa to eastern Zone will be compensated?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) to (c). In the context of the prevailing prices of rice in the country, it has not been considered necessary to fix any floor prices for rice. Government are procuring rice in several States at prices fixed for the purpose. Such procurement will give support to the prices of rice in those States. In the States where Government procurement is not in operation at present, the State Governments have

been advised to purchase common white varieties of rice of fair average quality at prices fixed for the 1958-59 season in areas where prices of rice may tend to fall below these levels. The procurement prices range between Rs. 34·83 and Rs. 75·69 per quintal for different varieties of rice. In the Eastern Region, consisting of the States of Bihar, Orissa, West Bengal and Assam, these prices range between Rs. 42·87 and Rs. 69·04 per quintal for different varieties.

(d) The final estimate of production of rice in Orissa this year is not yet available but on present indications the production is likely to be lower than during the last three years.

(c) West Bengal Government have been assured an adequate supply of rice from Central stocks during the current year, in addition to whatever quantities of rice and paddy are moved to West Bengal from Orissa on trade account and are brought from border areas in Nepal as part of traditional border trade. The distribution of wheat has also been liberalized and the Government of India would supply from Central stocks whatever quantity of wheat may be required for distribution in that State.

Coconut Plantation

1145. Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kerala State Government have requested the Central Government for handing over control of coconut plantations in Laccadive and Minicoy Islands in Arabian sea; and

(b) if so, the decision of Government?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) and (b). No such request has been made by the Kerala Government. The coconut plantations in Laccadive and Minicoy Islands belong to persons living in those Islands.

Radars for Indian Ships

1146. Shri Raghunath Singh: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state the steps being taken to provide the Indian Shipping with radars?

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): The carriage of Radar Equipment on Indian ships is not a compulsory requirement under the Merchant Shipping Laws. But in the interest of safety of life and property at sea, the shipowners have fitted a large number of their vessels with Radar Equipment. Government is, however, ensuring that every new vessel ordered should have, as far as possible, this equipment on board.

Jullundur-Pathankot Highway

1147. Shri Raghunath Singh: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state whether the highway between Jullundur and Pathankot is being widened due to heavy traffic?

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): Yes, Sir.

Railway Saloons

1148. Shri U. M. Trivedi: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of saloons available for the use of class II Officers of Western Railway on various Divisions;

(b) whether it is a fact that this facility is not available on Baroda Division; and

(c) whether Government are contemplating to withdraw this facility during the emergency as an economy measure?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Western Railway has 27 B.G. and 33 M.G. four-wheeler Ins-

pection Carriages for the use of both Class I and II Officers on the various Divisions.

(b) No.

(c) No.

Cotton Farms

1149. Shri Yashpal Singh: Will the **Minister of Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to start cotton farms for improving seed varieties in various States;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) States selected for the experiment; and

(d) how much money will be spent for the work?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) Farms for the improvement of cotton have been set up by all the major cotton growing States. The Central Government have no programme of establishing such farms.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

Broad Gauge Line to Hubli

1151. { Shri S. B. Patil: / Shri Sivamurthi Swamy:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government have decided to provide B.G. railway lines between Guntakal and Hospet and Poona and Miraj;

(b) whether Government of Mysore have made any representation to extend the B.G. line from Hospet to Hubli and Miraj to Hubli;

(c) if so, whether Government intend to extend B.G. line to Hubli during the Third Plan period; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) The approved proposals are to lay a separate B.G. line parallel to the existing 71 mile long M.G. line between Hospet and Guntakal and to convert the existing M.G. line between Poona and Miraj (163 miles) into B.G.

(b) **Yes.**

(c) and (d). Since the traje trends anticipated in the Third Plan period on the Hospet-Hubli and Hubli-Miraj sections are not beyond the capacity of the M.G. sections, there is no proposal to convert these sections to B.G.

Investment by a non-Resident Indian Citizen in Indian Shipping Company

1152. { Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: / Shri P. K. Ghosh: / Shri Yashpal Singh:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether money invested in an Indian Shipping Company, by a non-resident Indian citizen is free from Indian income tax;

(b) if so, whether this exemption requires the non-resident Indian's undertaking not to repatriate his dividend to the country of origin of the funds in question;

(c) whether the amount thus invested is regarded as payment made in rupees to an Indian Company; and

(d) whether such capital, if invested in an Indian Shipping Company, is regarded as Indian?

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Any investment made in an Indian Shipping Company is free from tax but income accruing therefrom would be subject to tax.

(b) A non-resident Indian is normally entitled to repatriate any dividend declared by the Indian Shipping Company in which he has invested his

money in shares after paying taxes but he may voluntarily forsake his right in which case dividends declared become non-repatriable.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir.

Stray Dogs

1153. Shri Maheswar Naik: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Animal Welfare Board in its annual meeting sometime in the last week of February this year had resolved the painless destruction of stray dogs in the country;

(b) the methods evolved towards achievement of this objective; and

(c) whether any authentic census is available of the extent of stray dogs either in the States or in the Union territories?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) The Board suggested that efforts should be made for establishment of rsecue kennels and for findings suitable homes for as many stray dogs as possible. Where destruction has to be resorted to, the arrangements should be humane.

(b) One of the methods is to give electric shock through a metal collar fixed round the neck of the animal.

(c) No census is available regarding the extent of stray dogs either in the States or in the Union Territories.

बीकानेर शहर में फ्लैरी पुल

११५४. **श्री प० ला० बारूपाल :**
श्री बाल्मीकी :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर रेलवे के बीकानेर डिवीजन में बीकानेर शहर में फ्लैरी पुल बनाने का काम कब शुरू किये जाने की संभावना है ; और

(ख) यह पुल कब तक यातायात के लिए तैयार हो जायेगा ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सें० वें० रामस्वामी) : (क) राज्य सरकार ने खास पुल की चौड़ाई के बारे में अभी तक कोई फैसला नहीं किया है और न पुल के नक्शों की स्वीकृति दी है । इसलिए यह बताना संभव नहीं है कि काम कब तक शुरू किया जा सकेगा ।

(ख) सवाल नहीं उठता ।

ट्रॉली चलाने वालों के लिये बरसाती

११५५. **श्री प० ला० बारूपाल**
श्री बाल्मीकी :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर रेलवे के बीकानेर और जोधपुर में ट्रॉलीमेनों को वर्षा ऋतु में बरसाती नहीं दी जाती ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : (क) और (ख) : उत्तर रेलवे के ट्रॉलीवालों को बरसाती कोट (rain coat) नहीं दिये जाते, लेकिन बरसाती इलाकों में ट्रॉलीवालों को वाटरप्रूफ केप और हुड दिये जाते हैं । उत्तर रेलवे के वर्दी विनियमों के अधीन बीकानेर के दिल्ली सराय रोहिल्ला स्टेशन को छोड़कर जोधपुर और बीकानेर डिवीजनों को बरसाती इलाका घोषित नहीं किया गया है ।

बीकानेर डिवीजन में रेलवे क्वार्टर

११५६. **श्री प० ला० बारूपाल :**
श्री बाल्मीकी :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बीकानेर डिवीजन में रेलवे कर्मचारियों के रहने के लिए क्वार्टरों की बहुत कमी है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह कमी कब तक दूर हो जायेगी ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : (क) और (ख). इस समय बीकानेर डिवीजन में लगभग ५४ प्रतिशत कर्मचारियों को रहने के लिए क्वार्टर दिये गये हैं । दूसरे डिवीजनों के मुकाबले यह स्थिति कहीं अच्छी है । इस काम के लिए उपलब्ध सीमित साधनों और रकम के अनुसार हर साल और क्वार्टर बनाये जा रहे है ।

बीकानेर में टेलीफोन

११५७. **{श्री प० ला० बारूपाल : श्री बाल्मीकी :**

क्या **परिवहन तथा संचार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि बीकानेर में डायल सिस्टम टेलीफोन कब तक लग जायेंगे ?

परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री भगवती) : बीकानेर में स्वचल डायल टेलीफोन प्रणाली चालू पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान लगाना संभव नहीं हो सकेगा ।

उसे आगामी योजना अवधि में लगाना संभव होगा ।

Horticulture in Punjab

1158. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of money in the shape of loans and grants given to the Punjab Government for horticulture during 1962-63; and

(b) how much was utilised by them?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) The following amounts of loans and grants were given to Punjab Government for development of horticulture during 1962-63:—

Loans:	Rs. 9,40,000
Grants:	Rs. 3,05,000
Total:	Rs. 12,45,000

(b) The entire amount of Rs. 12,45,000 has been utilised during 1962-63.

Co-operative Movement in Assam

1159. Shri N. R. Laskar: Will the Minister of **Community Development and Co-operation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any special assistance in form of loan or aid has been given to Assam State to gear up the co-operative movement there; and

(b) if so, with what result?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Jayam Dhar Misra): (a) and (b). Yes. And additional central grant of Rs. 4 lakhs has been sanctioned to the Government of Assam for giving increased subsidy to cooperative institutions. The Government of Assam has now formulated additional proposals which are under consideration.

Tea for Catering on Railways

1160. {Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Shri Priya Gupta:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a brand of leaf tea called "Magic Leaf Tea" has been approved for catering on Railways;

(b) if so, whether tenders were invited in connection therewith; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes. This was approved on an experimental basis.

(b) Limited tenders were invited.

(c) Does not arise.

Pandu-Amingaon Marine Ferry

1161. { **Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** / **Shri Priya Gupta:** }

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the place where the Marine Ferry organisation of Pandu-Amingaon of N. F. Railway is now employed consequent upon the completion of Brahmaputra Bridge at Pandu;

(b) whether there has been any change in their service conditions; and

(c) if so, the nature thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) It will not be in public interest to disclose this information.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

पशुओं की मृत्यु

११६२. **श्री रामेश्वरानन्द** : क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत में इस समय दैनिक और प्रति वर्ष कितने पशु मरते हैं ; और

(ख) उनमें गौ, भैंस, बकरी, सूअर आदि की संख्या अलग अलग कितनी है ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ए० एम० थामस) : (क) और (ख) पशुओं की विभिन्न जातियों की वार्षिक मृत्यु के सम्बन्ध में कोई नियमित आंकड़े इकट्ठे नहीं किये जाते । फिर भी १९६१ में हुए पशुधन गणना के आधार पर प्राकृतिक कारणों से वर्ष भर में मरने वाले पशुओं के आंकड़ों का अस्थायी अनुमान नीचे दिया गया है :—

गाय . . .	१९६ लाख
भैंस . . .	५२ लाख
बकरी	५९ लाख
भेड़ .	३५ लाख

सुअरों के विषय में अलग जानकारी उपलब्ध नहीं है ।

Acquisition of Agricultural Land

1163. **Shri Surendra Pal Singh:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a deputation of farmers of Ghaziabad tehsil of Meerut district met the Minister of Agriculture recently and sought his help in preventing the Government of Uttar Pradesh from acquiring their agricultural land for industrial purposes; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Central Government to that representation of the farmers?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) Yes.

(b) The deputationists were advised to submit their grievances, if any, in writing.

पटना स्टेशन के पास दुर्घटना

११६४. **श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद** : क्या **रेलवे** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि ३ मार्च, १९६३ को पटना स्टेशन के निकट एन० सी० सी० राइफल्स का एक हवलदार माल गाड़ी से कुचल कर मर गया ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इसकी जांच की गई है ; और

(ग) जांच से क्या पता चला ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सें० वें० रामस्वामी) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) और (ग). चूंकि यह अनधिकृत रूप से लाइन पार करने का मामला था, इसलिए तुरन्त रेलवे पुलिस को इसकी जांच

करने के लिए कहा गया। पुलिस की रिपोर्ट की प्रतीक्षा की जा रही है।

Over-bridge at Aunrihar Jn.

1165. Shri Vishram Prasad: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Railway over-bridge has been constructed at Aunrihar Jn. N. E. R. only for half the portion; and

(b) if so, when the railway is considering to complete the other half portion?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shahnawaj Khan): (a) and (b). The existing foot-bridge at Aunrihar Junction connects the island platform on which the station building is situated with the approach road on the south of the yard. Access is there by provided from the station building and the platform to the approach road. It is not found necessary to extend the Bridge to the North side, as it is not required for the convenience of passengers.

Training stipend

1166. Shri Vishram Prasad: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a difference in authorised and pre-authorised scale of stipend; and

(b) if so, why AIOW and APWI get authorised scale of stipend whereas traffic apprentices get un-authorised scale for similar training?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes.

(b) The revision of rates of stipends to be granted to traffic apprentices, consequent upon the introduction of authorised scales of pay, is still under consideration.

National Highway (Orissa)

1167. Shri G. Mohanty: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a change in the alignment of the National Highway in Bhadrak Town, Orissa, in abandonment of the old alignment along the present road known as Grand Trunk Road; and

(b) if so, the advantages of the new alignment?

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes.

(b) The new alignment will be out side the Bhadrak town to avoid congestion and would involve less acquisition of built up area.

Wagons for U. P. Oil Industry

1168. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that U. P. Oil Industry has been granted the lowest priority in the allotment of wagons so far as the movement of oil is concerned;

(b) if so, the reason therefor; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to raise this priority?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) No Sir. It is not a fact that U. P. Oil Industry as such has been granted the lowest priority in the allotment wagons so far as the movement of oil is concerned. Traffic in oil from U. P. oil industries enjoys the same priority as the traffic from other states.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

'Zaid' Crops

1169. Shri Vishram Prasad: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have laid a great stress to produce 'Zaid' (additional summer) crops during the emergency;

(b) iw so, how much area would be covered under the 'Zaid corps scheme this year; and

(c) the additional yield expected?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) Yes. The importance of increasing production of short-period crops has been emphasised to the State Governments and they have been requested to bring as much area under these crops as feasible.

(b) and (c). The exhortation was general and no specific targets of acreage or output were laid down. It is not therefore possible to give an estimate of anticipated additional acreage and yield of these short duration crops.

Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Employees

1170. Shri Vishram Prasad: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes employees in departments in his Ministry during 1962-63 has been very low;

(b) if so, the reason therefor; and

(c) the steps Government are taking to complete the quota according to their reservation?

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

यवतमाल-मूर्तिजापुर रेलवे

११७१. **श्री दे० गि० पाटिल :** क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यवतमाल मूर्तिजापुर छोटी लाइन रेलवे है ;

(ख) क्या इस रेलवे को भारत सरकार चलाती है या कोई ब्रिटिश कम्पनी चलाती है ; और

(ग) यदि इसे ब्रिटिश कम्पनी चलाती है, तो उस का करार कब समाप्त होने वाला है ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : (क) से (ग). यवतमाल एलिचपुर रेलवे छोटी लाइन की रेलवे है और इस की लम्बाई ११७.८१ मील है । मुर्तजापुर इस लाइन का मध्यवर्ती स्टेशन है । 'सेन्ट्रल प्राविन्सेज रेलवे कम्पनी' नाम की एक भारतीय कम्पनी इस रेलवे की मालिक है जो भारतीय कम्पनी अधिनियम के अधीन रजिस्टर्ड है । मेसर्स किर्लिक इन्डस्ट्रीज लिमिटेड, बम्बई इस रेलवे के मैनेजिंग एजेन्ट हैं । मध्य रेलवे के माध्यम से केन्द्रीय सरकार इस रेलवे का संचालन और अनुरक्षण करती है । इस कम्पनी के साथ जो करार हुआ है उस के अधीन केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह विकल्प है कि यदि वह चाहे तो हर दस साल के बाद १२ महीने का नोटिस दे कर इस रेलवे को खरीद सकती है । करार निर्धारित करने का अगला विकल्प ३१-७-१९६७ को पड़ेगा ।

सीमावर्ती पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों में कृषि का विकास

११७२. **श्री कछवाय :**
श्री बड़े :
श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :

क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सीमावर्ती पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों में कृषि के विकास के लिये कोई कार्यक्रम बनाया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस की क्या रूप-रेखा है ;

(ग) इस कार्यक्रम की क्रियान्विति में कितना धन व्यय किया जायेगा ; और

(घ) यह कौन-कौन से क्षेत्रों में लागू होगा ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) जी हां, कृषि विकास के लिये सम्बन्धित राज्यों और प्रशासनों में अपनी योजनाओं में आवश्यक योजनायें सम्मिलित की हैं। जब कि कुछ राज्यों ने सीमावर्ती पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों के लिये अपनी विकास योजनाओं के विषय में अलग से संकेत किया है, अन्य राज्यों ने ऐसा नहीं किया है ।

(ख) से (घ). उपलब्ध जानकारी का विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया है । [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया, **देखिये संख्या** १०३३/६३]

राष्ट्रीय पक्षी

११७३. **श्री भक्त दर्शन** : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री २ मार्च, १९६३ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या २१८ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मोर को भारत का राष्ट्रीय पक्षी घोषित करने का निर्णय किस आधार पर किया गया है ;

(ख) उस निश्चय पर पहुंचने के लिये किस प्रकार की प्रणाली अपनाई गई थी ; और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में अन्य किन पक्षियों पर विचार किया गया था ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) मोर को भारत का राष्ट्रीय पक्षी घोषित करने का निर्णय इन आधारों पर किया गया :-

१. हमारी संस्कृति, पौराणिक कथाओं और जन साधारण से इस का लम्बे समय से सम्बन्ध रहा है ।

२. जन साधारण में इस की लोकप्रियता

३. उस का गौरव तथा आकर्षक रूप रंग और

४. देश के लगभग सभी भागों में उस का पाया जाना ।

(ख) यह प्रश्न पहले भारतीय वन्य प्राणी मण्डल के पास भेजा गया था । मण्डल ने यह सम्मान देने के लिये बहुत से पक्षियों के विषय में सोच विचार किया और मोर को ही इस सम्मान के लिए उपयुक्त समझा। किन्तु इस प्रश्न के महत्व को ध्यान में रखते हुए उन्होंने अन्तिम निर्णय करने से पहले इस सम्बन्ध में राज्यों और जनता के विचार भी जानने चाहे। राज्यों से और प्रैस में प्रकाशित जनता के विचारों से निष्कर्ष निकाला गया कि मोर ही इस सम्मान के लिए उपयुक्त समझा गया है । (पेज क्लिप्टेटस)

(ग) यह सम्मान देने के लिए जिन अन्य महत्वपूर्ण पक्षियों पर विचार किया गया उन के नाम निम्न लिखित हैं :-

(१) दी ग्रेट इंडियन बस्टर्ड ;
(२) दी सारस क्रेन ;
(३) दी ब्लैक बिल ;
(४) दी फेयरी ब्लू
(५) दी शमे
(६) दी गरुड़ ब्रहमणीकाइट) ; और
(७) स्वैन (हंस) ;

दिल्ली में सड़क के पुल

११७४. **श्री भक्त दर्शन :**
श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :
श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती :

क्या परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्री २० नवम्बर, १९६२ के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ६३४ के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली में सड़क के तीन पुलों में से प्रत्येक के निर्माण में अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है ; और

(ख) उनके अब तक यातायात के लिये खुल जाने की आशा की जाती है ?

परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्रालय में नौवहन मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) और (ख). दिल्ली में यमुना नदी के ऊपर तीन पुलों के बारे में जो वर्तमान स्थिति है वह नीचे दी जाती है :—

वजीराबाद पर यमुना पर पुल : निर्माण जनवरी १९६२ में शुरु कर दिया गया था । मुख्य पुल और उसके पहुंच के मार्गों के निर्माण में प्रगति हो रही है और अप्रैल १९६३ के अन्त तक उसके पूरे हो जाने की संभावना है । मई १९६३ में पुल यातायात के लिये खोल दिया जायगा ।

वर्तमान रेलवे पुल के निकट नदी के बहाव की ओर नावों का पुल

इस नाव पुल योजना में खुश्क मौसम की धारा में एक ३०० फीट लम्बे नावों के पुल की, लाल किले की ओर से बेला रीड़ पर और शाहदरा की ओर से गांधी नगर मार्ग पर पुल को मिलाने वाली लगभग ४७०० फीट लम्बी अस्थायी पहुंच सड़कों की तथा लाल किले की ओर पहुंच सड़क पर लगभग १५० फीट लम्बे बल्ली के पुल की व्यवस्था है । यह नाव का पुल बन कर पुरा हो गया है और यातायात के लिये ३१ जनवरी १९६३ को खोल दिया गया था । इसके प्रतिवर्ष नवम्बर और जून के महीनों में इस्तेमाल किये जाने का विचार है ।

हुमायूं के मकबरे के पास यमुना पर पुल :

फरवरी १९६१ में यह कार्य ५४, ६२, २०० रुपये की लागत पर स्वीकृत किया गया था । मई १९६१ में इसके लिये ठेका दिया गया था । और गाइड बंध पर जनवरी १९६२ में वास्तविक कार्य प्रारम्भ कर दिया गया था । यह काम केन्द्रीय जन निर्माण विभाग की एजेन्सी द्वारा किया गया है ।

नदी के दांये गाइड बंध का काम पूरा हो चुका है और बांये तट पर गाइड बंध का काम अभी शुरु होना बाकी है । ठेका लेने वाली फर्म से पुल के खाके (डिजाइन) की जांच की जा चुकी है । पुल के लिये चुन गये स्थान पर नदी के जलमार्ग के बहाव में परिवर्तन होने के कारण कुछ कठिनाइयां पैदा हो गई हैं जिसके कारण ठेकेदार ने कुछ और मांगें पेश की हैं । उसने भी तक इकरारनामे पर दस्तखत नहीं किये हैं और इसलिये इस समय यह बताना संभव नहीं है कि काम कब तक पूरा हो जायेगा । यह काम शुरु होने के बाद २॥ या ३ वर्ष में पूरा हो सकेगा ।

Concessions for Students by I. A. C.

1175. Shri N. R. Laskar: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Airlines Corporation has announced 50 per cent concession to students; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) With effect from 15th March, 1963, the Indian Airlines Corporation has increased the student's concession from 25 per cent to 50 percent of the applicable single or round trip fares on domestic services.

Transport Cooperative Societies

1176. Shri A. V. Raghavan:
Shri Pottekkatt:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to relax the rules regarding grant of stage carriage permits to Ex-servicemen's Transport Cooperative Societies; and

(b) The number of Ex-Servicemen's Transport Cooperative Societies in each State and the number of applications made by them during the past five years and the number of licences secured by them during the said period?

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and

(b). The information required is being collected from the State Governments etc. and will be laid on the table of the Sabha as soon as it is available.

P&T Circle for Madhya Pradesh

1177. { **(Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:**
Shri Yashpal Singh:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any progress has been made in the direction of setting up a separate P and T Circle for Madhya Pradesh; and

(b) if so, at what stage the matter stands?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Bhagavati): (a) Yes.

(b) Land has been acquired for office and residential buildings at Bhopal.

हर्रा पर निर्यात कर

११७८. श्री लखम् भवानी : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार ने हर्रा को कृषि उत्पादन मान कर उस पर निर्यात कर लगाया है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि मध्य प्रदेश शासन ने केवल इसको वन्य उपज समझ कर ही रायल्टी लगाई है ;

(ग) राज्य और केन्द्रीय सरकारों में इस संबंध में जो मतभेद है क्या उस मामले में भी गौर किये जाने की सम्भावना है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो कब तक ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) (क) से (घ). जानकारी प्राप्त की जा रही है और मिलने पर सभा की टेबल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

Fokker Friendship Aircrafts for I.A.C.

1179. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether last two of the ten Fokker Friendship aircrafts ordered by the I.A.C. have been received; and

(b) if so, when?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) and (b). Of the last two Fokker Friendship aircraft on order, one was received by the Indian Airlines on 8th March, 1963 and the other is expected to be received on or about 28th March, 1963.

Palace of Kovalam

1180. Shri Brajeshwar Prasad: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the 'Palace' of "Kovalam" seven miles from Trivandrum is to be purchased by Government for the purpose of promoting tourism; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister for Shipping in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Milk Supply Scheme for Imphal

1181. Shri Rishang Keishing: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a milk supply scheme for Imphal is to be started during the Third Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the amount provided for the Scheme; and

(c) the steps taken to implement it?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) Yes.

(b) **Rs. 2 lakhs.**

(c) A proposal has been received from the Manipur Administration for supply of milk to Imphal and technical approval has been given by the Department of Agriculture. A technical officer of the Department will visit Imphal shortly to assist the Administration in working out the details of the scheme for implementation.

Neendakara Bridge

1182. Shri P. Kunhan: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 777 on the 16th August, 1962 and state:

(a) whether the plan and estimate of the Neendakara Bridge on National Highway No. 47 has been submitted by the Kerala Government; and

(b) if so, when the work is expected to be taken up and completed?

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The plans and estimates for the work have not so far been received from the State Government. The work is expected to be completed in about three years after its commencement.

Corruption cases on Northern Railway

1183. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of corruption cases pending on the Northern Railway as on the 1st February, 1963; and

(b) the nature of the cases pending?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b). 206 cases of the following nature were pending with the Northern Railway on 1-2-1963:—

(i) Accumulation of wealth disproportionate to known sources of income.

(ii) Acceptance of illegal gratification.

(iii) Cheating.

(iv) Misappropriation of Govt. money.

(v) Falsification of records.

(vi) Misuse of passes & P.T.Os.

(vii) Misuse of Railway materials & labour.

(viii) Accepting materials & works below specification.

(ix) Excess payment to contractors.

Development of Fisheries in Punjab

1184. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state the total amount allocated to Punjab State by the Central Government for the development of fisheries during 1962-63?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): The allocation for the development of fisheries in Punjab State during 1962-63 was Rs. 10 lakhs.

कीटाणु नाशक औषधियां

११८५. श्री बरेटा कोटा : क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) खेती की फसलों की सुरक्षा और तदनुसार उत्पादन वृद्धि की दिशा में पेड़ पौधों पर जो कीटाणु या रोग नाशक औषधियों का छिड़काव किया जाता है, उसका मनुष्य और पशुओं के स्वास्थ्य पर क्या प्रभाव पड़ता है ;

(ख) क्या इस पर कोई विधिवत परीक्षण भारत में हो रहे हैं ; और

(ग) परीक्षण किस सीमा तक हुये हैं तथा अब तक किस अवस्था में हैं और उनसे अब तक क्या निष्कर्ष निकाले हैं ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) इन कीटाणु या रोग नाशक औषधियों का मनुष्य या पशुओं

के स्वास्थ्य पर अभी तक किसी हानिकारक प्रभाव के पड़ने का पता नहीं चला है।

(ख) जी हां, भारतीय कृषि अनुसन्धान संस्थान, नई दिल्ली तथा भारतीय पशुचिकित्सा अनुसंधान संस्थान, इज्जतनगर में परीक्षण जारी है।

(ग) सब्जियों तथा चारे की फसलों के विषय में भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान संस्थान में जो परिणाम निकले हैं उन से यह पता चलता है कि कीटाणु या रोग नाशक औषधियों का प्रभाव उनके प्रयोग करने के ७ से १५ दिन के पश्चात् सहनशीलता स्तर से नीचे गिर जाता है। संस्थान में पशुओं के वास्तविक पोषण द्वारा इन परिणामों की पुष्टी की जा रही है। यह कार्य अभी प्रारम्भिक अवस्था में है।

Accident near Anandnagar Station

1188. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the 200 Down Nautanwa-Gorakhpur passenger train derailed on the 13th March, 1963 near Anandnagar Station;

(b) if so, the loss of life and property involved in the derailment; and

(c) the cause of the accident?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Yes. The derailment occurred at Anandnagar Station.

(b) Nil.

(c) This is under investigation.

Delhi Milk Supply Scheme

1189. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Milk Supply Scheme which was designed to be operated on a no-loss no-profit basis is expected to show a profit of three to four lakh rupees; and

(b) if so, the reasons for this anomaly?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a). Delhi Milk Scheme, was intended to be run at least on 'no-profit, no-loss' basis. Although it is premature to say definitely at this stage what the profit will be during 1962-63, it is hoped there will be no loss.

(b) As the throughput of milk increases, costs are bound to come down due to reduction in overheads, thereby changing the financial picture from one of loss to a small profit. This is a normal phenomenon which would indicate that the Delhi Milk Scheme is being run efficiently and should not be considered anomalous.

Prevention of Railway Accidents

1190. Shri A. N. Vidyalankar: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has recently opened a new section in the Railways for prevention of accidents, or has appointed new officers along with their staff for that purpose;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the expenditure likely to be incurred?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) to (c). On the recommendation of the Railway Accident Committee (1962) Safety Organisations have been set up on all Railways. These organisations have been placed under Officers of Administrative rank who are assisted by Senior Scale or Assistant Officers on the Divisions|Districts. The information regarding Non-gazetted posts is not available.

The following gazetted posts exist in connection with the Safety Organisations.

Railway	Number of posts			
	Administrative Grade	Senior scale	Junior Scale	Total
Central .	1	4	2	7
Eastern .	1	4	1	6
Northern .	1	4	3	8
Southern .	1	2	5	8
South Eastern .	1	1	4	6
Western	1	5	2	8
North Eastern	1	4		5
Northeast Frontier . .	1	2		3

Of the above posts, 8 Administrative, 6 Senior Scale and 7 Junior Scale posts are new posts. The annual expenditure likely to be incurred thereon is Rs. 3,47,668.

Railway Quarters

1191. Shri Nambiar: Will the Minister of **Railways be pleased** to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to meet from the Department the conservancy charges for services rendered to the non-gazetted railway employees quarters as prevalent in 1955;

(b) if so, from which date; and

(c) if the reply to part (a) above be in the negative, reasons for the same?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) to (c). Prior to 1955, the practice in regard to the recovery of charges from non-gazetted staff for conservancy services rendered inside the quarters was not uniform on the different Railways. This practice was standardised in 1955 and the general rule followed is that the tenant pays for the service rendered inside the quarter. 'Indoor conservancy' by its very character is essentially an individual service—as distinct from community service and, therefore, the responsibility for such a service lies with the occupants of the quarters. It is but reasonable, therefore, to levy a charge for the service rendered. This practice is also followed by other Central Government Departments (such as C.P.W.D.) wherever such a service is rendered departmentally. In fact, the Railway incurs much more expenditure on providing this service than the amount recovered from the staff. Further the staff are not required to pay for general conservancy services i.e. outdoor and such services which are in the nature of community service. There is thus no justification to alter the uniform procedure evolved in 1955.

It may be added that, prior to 1955, on certain Railways, recoveries were being made from staff to cover charges for even general conservancy services, & the staff on these Railways (namely, Southern & Western) have thus got relief, even though staff on certain other Railways from whom no recoveries were previously made (e.g. North Eastern, Northeast Frontier Railways) have now to pay a small amount monthly. On some other Railways, such as South Eastern Railway, recovery for indoor conservancy service has all along been made.

Cast Iron Sleepers

1192. Shri Nambiar: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether cast iron sleepers for Southern Railway are being purchased for 1963-64 from firms in Calcutta and Bhadravathi;

(b) if so, the mode of transport; and

(c) the steps taken to prevent loss in transit?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) A tender has been invited in February 1963 for procurement of C.I. Sleeper Plates required by all the Railways during 1963-64. The tender is due to be opened on 25.3.1963, and at this stage, it cannot be stated on which firms orders will be placed for supply to Southern Railway.

(b) By Rail.

(c) Instructions to suppliers exist to ensure tight packing of the sleepers in the wagons to prevent breakage and losses in transit.

Demurrage paid by Railway

1193. Shri Nambiar: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Railways paid demurrage to the Madras Port Trust during the year 1962-63 in the matter of sleepers and coal; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes.

(b) The demurrage was paid due to hold up because of inadequate cranage facilities and slackness of work of handling contractors. Out of the demurrage charges amounting to Rs. 44, 992.84 nP. paid to Madras Port Trust during 1962-63, a sum of Rs. 31,633 is expected to be refunded by the Port Authorities and Rs. 753.84 nP have already been recovered from the contractors' bills for handling charges.

Loss to Railways

1194. Shri Nambiar: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the extent of loss in 1961-62 and 1962-63 to Railways due to theft, flood, cyclone, over-payment, shortage, breakage, accidents and premature condemnation of Rolling Stock; and

(b) the reasons for the increase, if any?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy):

(a)	1961-62 .	Rs. 96 lakhs
	1962-63 (Approximates upto Nov. 1962 only) . .	Rs. 27 lakhs

(b) The figures for 1962-63 are approximate, to end of November, 1962 and firm figures for the full year will be available only some time after the final closing of that year's accounts in September, 1963; a comparison of the 1962-63 figures with those for 1961-62 is, therefore, not feasible at this stage.

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12 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Notifications under Motor Vehicles Act and National Highways Act

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table—

(i) a copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (3) of section 133 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939, making certain further amendments to the Delhi Motor Vehicles Rules, 1940:—

(a) Notification No. F. 12|56|62-PR(T) published in Delhi Gazette dated the 6th December, 1962.

(b) Notification No. F. 12|102|60-62|Transport published in Delhi Gazette dated the 6th December, 1962.

(c) Notification No. F. 12|26|62-PR(T) published in Delhi Gazette dated the 20th December, 1962.

(d) Notification No. F. 12(76)|60-62|Transport published in

[Shri Raj Bahadur]

Delhi Gazette dated the 7th February, 1963. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-1029/63].

(ii) a copy of Notification No. S.O. 513 dated the 23rd February, 1963, under section 10 of the National Highways Act, 1956. [Placed in Library, *See* No. LT-1002/63].

Annual report of Indian Council of Agriculture Research

खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (डा० रामसुभग सिंह) : श्रीमन्, मैं १९६१ के लिए भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद् की वार्षिक रिपोर्ट की एक प्रति सदन-पटल पर रखता हूं [Placed in Library, *See* No. LT-1001/63].

NOTIFICATION re: SURVEYS FOR BROAD-GAUGE LINK TO ASSAM

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Ministry of Railway's Notification No. 62/W4/CNL/17 dated the 25th March, 1963 regarding surveys for broad gauge link to Assam. [Placed in Library, *See* No. LT-1030/63].

12.03 hrs.

*DEMANDS FOR GRANTS—*contd.*

MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants under the Control of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power.

DEMAND NO 68—MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the sum not exceeding Rs. 24,94,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Ministry of Irrigation and Power'."

DEMAND NO. 69—MULTI-PURPOSE RIVER SCHEMES

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the sum not exceeding Rs. 1,09,20,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Multi-purpose River Schemes'."

DEMAND NO. 70—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the sum not exceeding Rs. 5,01,71,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power'."

DEMAND NO. 133—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON MULTI-PURPOSE RIVER SCHEMES

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the sum not exceeding Rs. 9,42,93,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Multi-purpose River Schemes'."

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*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

DEMAND NO. 134—OTHER CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the sum not exceeding Rs. 16,66,98,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power'."

Hon. Members desirous of moving their cut motions may send slips to the Table within 15 minutes indicating which of the cut motions they would like to move. Dr. Sardish Roy.

12·05 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Dr. Saradish Roy (Katwa): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, the programme for agricultural and industrial development of the country is largely dependent upon the efficient implementation of the programme of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power. But the plan targets of the Ministry both in generation of power and irrigation is far below the requirements of the day.

During the last 12 years of the planned economy only about 15.28 million acres of additional irrigation potential had been created by major and medium irrigation projects and of this only about two thirds are being utilised. It is said that due to want of water course and field channels the potentiality is not fully utilised. But factors such as bad planning, mismanagement, improper execution of work have not been taken into account. The Ministry has advised the State Governments to formulate some Acts by which the cultivators may be forced to have field channels at their own cost and this is the only remedy suggested by the Ministry for full utilisation of the potential. But, Sir, the problem is deeper. It will be found that the estimates of irrigation potential in the major projects are most artificial and are inflated. Secondly, the alignment of some of the canals are such that water cannot pass to the fields, the fields being at a higher level.

Thirdly, the cultivators do not find it economical to use the canal water. The high rate of canal water tax does not enthuse the cultivators to use the canal water voluntarily. Even in the DVC report, it is stated that the "shortfall in rabi irrigation was mainly due to the fact that the villagers were not prepared to receive rabi irrigation". That is, being unecnomical, the villagers do not often use the water.

Of course, the excavation of more water courses and field channels will increase to some extent the utilisation of potentialities. But I suggest that more economical rates of water tax will enthuse the cultivators to utilise the irrigation potentialities.

Last year's report of this Ministry stated that stored water from the Rihand dam would be used to irrigate about one million acres of land in Bihar. It is not understood why no mention has been made in this year's report. The dam is completed. It is not understood why the corresponding connected work for utilising the facility provided by the dam was not simultaneously planned. Even now no provision has been made to utilise these irrigation potentialities.

Often, sanction or execution of some projects is delayed due to inter-State disputes regarding the share of water or power. The same ruling party is ruling in all the States. It is not understood why the Central Government fails to settle the disputes at the quickest possible time. Sanctions for many schemes are often delayed for unknown reasons. It is good that at least the Ministry has now given some decision on the Krishna-Godavari water dispute after a long time. If it is accepted by all, it is good. Similar disputes should be settled within the shortest possible time, and the execution orders should be issued.

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There are many plans for utilisation of water resources which have been forwarded by different States to the Centre, but often abnormally long time is wasted for the examination of the schemes, before giving final shape. This should be changed and quick decisions should be taken even for the next Plan. As the targets of the Ministry are far below the requirements of the country, efforts should be made so that the projects may be completed much before the schedule.

Planning for power means laying the foundation for our economy. The major weakness of our Plan is the gross under-estimation of the power needs, with the result that demand for power has outstripped the supply of power. Acute shortage of power was experienced throughout the country during the last few years. The Bengal-Bihar areas had been the worst-affected. A similar situation is bound to recur in the coming years. The Ministry has not taken any vigorous step to overcome this shortage.

More attention should be given to generate hydel power than to thermal power. Originally, there was a proposal to have a hydel power station at Konar dam of DVC. The dam is now complete. It should be utilised for hydel power generation.

The introduction of zonal power grid and standby arrangements for some more generators, and the manufacturing of electrical equipment and generators in the country are essentially required to tide over the difficulty. The rural electrification programme is not uniform in all the States. West Bengal, whose *per capita* consumption of power is the highest among all the States, is lagging behind all the States in the matter of rural electrification. In West Bengal, there is sanction for 500 deep tubewells, each costing about Rs. 80,000. 240 have already been sunk. Of these 240, 125 cannot be energised for want of rural electric power. The Ministry should take up this question and utilise the irrigation potentialities that are being created. The irrigation potential may be best utilised if cheap power is provided to the rural population, so that they can use the irrigation facilities from the main canals of the major projects by lift irrigation method. In this connection, I may mention the remark of the Estimates Committee:

> "The Committee would urge that high priority should be given to power for irrigation pumping as this is one of the most practical ways of stepping up agricultural production."

In this connection, may I say that the Sachdev Committee has recommended something regarding the improvement of power distribution in Bengal and Bihar. I would request the Ministry to take up this recommendation and implement it.

Regarding DVC, it has become less and less interested in flood control aspect of the project, although it was principally conceived for this purpose. Flood control accounts for only 13 per cent of the total expenditure of the DVC as against 28 per cent for irrigation, 54 per cent for power (mostly thermal) and 5 per cent for subsidiary objectives. Hydro-power in the DVC, a feature of water resource development is an insignificant part of the power project. Thus, the Corporation has gone all over for revenue-earning enterprise in the thermal power. While there cannot be any objection to thermal power development in the most important industrial and mining centre of the country, there can be no excuse for the neglect of other vital assignments.

Flood control aspect of the project has receded to the background. Irrigation works are also in a poor shape. The canals are in a miserable condition. Many channels have become unserviceable within a few years of their completion. Soil conservation

and afforestation, so vital for preventing of silting, have made little progress.

In the DVC, only four dams have so far been constructed though originally it was planned to have eight dams. It is said that the Ministry has not given sanction to these dams. The reason is not known. But as a result, there is crisis and there is absolute shortage of water. Out of the target of supplying water for 9 lakhs acres of land for irrigation, only about 6 lakhs acres of land are supplied with water. Even with this short-fall in the built-up target of supply of water for irrigation, there is dearth of water. Water is required for irrigation, hydel power, industry and the navigation canal. Shortage of water is one of the reasons why the navigation canal cannot be commissioned. In this connection, may I quote what the Public Accounts Committee have said? They have said:

> "The PAC found it difficult to appreciate why the Corporation should have undertaken the construction of the navigational section, pending a decision on the construction of the Fifth Dam. They felt that if the Corporation was to avoid losses, there was hardly any alternative but to make early provision for supply of additional water to the canal."

I, therefore, suggest that the project should be completed in its entirety to avoid further loss. By constructing four more dams, more hydel power may also be generated from those dams.

For the navigation canal, the DVC has spent about Rs. 4·73 crores. Even last year, the Ministry expressed the hope that the canal would be commissioned in July 1962. Even in this House, the Minister of Mines and Fuel expressed the view that 1 million tons of coal will be transported through the navigation canal from Raniganj coalfields to Calcutta in the current year. Not only the canal is not yet complete, but there is want of water. I have already stated that the DVC has spent a colossal amount for this navigation canal. It is the duty and responsibility of this Ministry to see that the defects are remedied so that it can be used for navigation.

Not only there is shortfall in all aspects of the DVC project, there is unplanned expenditure, misuse of money and corruption in all spheres of the DVC administration. Many of these have come out in the Audit Report of DVC and Reports of the Estimates Committee and PAC. I may mention some of them. In the construction of the thermal power station, which was done by Messrs. MAN at Durgapur and Bokaro, because of the delay in commissioning the plant the loss of revenue will be more than Rs. 1 lakh per day and the delay in commissioning of the plant itself will cost more than Rs. 80,000 extra per month. So, a huge loss is being incurred due to faulty construction and non-receipt of income. It is mentioned that this company, Messrs. MAN was entrusted with the work when there is no contract, the contractor's estimates were not checked up by the experts, though they are being paid Rs. 40 lakhs a year from this project. Then a navigation canal bridge had collapsed within a year of its construction. They had to spend more than the original cost for the repair of this bridge and till now no enquiry has been made to find out the guilty persons.

Similarly, the Spun pipe factory is lying idle after they have commissioned it, I am told, it is due to the influence of certain persons of the locality who have got a similar factory of that type. The DVC cold storage factory is not operating and, therefore, they are incurring losses.

Then there is a demand even in the daily press that the DVC Act should be amended or repealed. Even a member of the Cabinet has openly given the opinion that the Act should be repealed or amended. I would suggest that the mere repealing or

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amending the Act would not do. I would request the Ministry to appoint a Commission of Inquiry to enquire into these allegations and find out the defects and suggest ways and means for amending the Act so that this vital sector of our economy, a project for which we have spent more than Rs. 150 crores, may be worked efficiently.

I am glad that the Ministry has sanctioned the construction of the Farraka Barrage. Though this is the second year of the work, the progress is very slow. Though it is expected to be completed in eight years, if the progress is any criterion, it seems that it will take much more than eight years. This project is vital not only for saving the port of Calcutta but to establish connection with North Bengal and Assam and also for our security. So, it is essential that the Ministry should take it up and complete it much earlier than the target date

Lastly, I would like to refer to the Dam on the turbulent river Ajoy which creates much trouble in West Bengal. Our Government have repeatedly sent plans for the approval of this Ministry. I understand that the Bihar Government has agreed to part with some land. So, I hope the Central Government will take up this project and see to it that it is implemented in the shortest time. Even if the dam is constructed in Bihar on the Ajoy river, it may be used for industrial purposes. It is essential for flood control as well as for checking silting on the river Bhagirathi. With these words, I conclude.

Shri S. N. Chaturvedi (Firozabad): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, irrigation and power are the backbone of our country's development, both industrial and agricultural. Through agriculture we have constantly been endeavouring to raise our food production but still we are importing millions of tons of foodgrains from outside. All our efforts at it will be in vain if irrigation is not provided. Intensive farming is the only remedy for this and unless water is available, no amount of fertilisers or improved seed can work the miracle. We have also hoped that not only shall we be self-sufficient in the matter of food but we shall also be producing raw material for our industries and shall probably be raising through our surplus agricultural production a part of the foreign exchange which we sorely need. But we have not reached that point. For this reason it is very vital that irrigation projects must be speeded up and more and more money should be allotted for that purpose.

The same applies to industry in regard to power. It is the shortage of power that has hampered the fulfilment of the targets in industrial production. So far as small-scale and cottage industries are concerned, I am positive that, whatever props we may give to them, industry is not going to spread to the rural areas and not going to be decentralised so long as rural electrification does not take place and power reaches the homes of the ordinary villagers. That is the problem before us.

What is our performance? In spite of some very spectacular achievements of this Ministry, namely, the Bhakra-Nangal, the Rihand Dam and so on and so forth, we have so far utilised only about 27 per cent of the total water potential that is available to us. A huge percentage still remains to be tapped and utilised for the benefit of the country. Even the potential that has been created is not being fully utilised to the extent of 70 or 72 per cent.

In the Government reports it is ascribed to the cultivators' indifference or apathy, but the facts actually are that at the lower level there are so many difficulties that the cultivators have to face. Water is actually

there but it is not available for irrigation. I can cite the instance of my own constituency. At the time the tubewells' programme was drawn up, 100 tubewells were sited but so far only about 54 of them have been constructed. At long last, after two or three years, or rather four years, of constant effort power was made available to them; but even now, after eight years or more, the power that is actually available is only for about 18 to 20 hours a day. In addition there is restoring of power, and every month for eight days power is completely cut off. How is it possible for any cultivator or agriculturist to invest money for raising cash crops or any other superior quality crop in these conditions? He has just to revert to those methods of agriculture which obtained before the tubewells came into being. I have just now been told that of the 574 tubewells in U.P. only 200 are working. What is this type of planning? We are probably creating potential only on paper and actually in the field the situation is quite different.

In regard to power, the target of the Second Five Year Plan was 6·9 million kw. Actually our performance fell short by 1·3 million kw. There is a vast hydro-electric power potential available in the country and it is of the order of 41·7 million kw of which only about 10 per cent has so far been harnessed. In this connection, I have to point out that we must pay more attention to the development of hydel power than to thermal power which costs much more than the hydel power. The cost ratio roughly comes to 1 : 3. With this potential available in this country, we should do our best to harness it as early as possible. The development of a country is judged mostly by the consumption of power. In this country we are only consuming 45·8 kw hour *per capita*, whereas in Japan it is 1258, in Norway it is 9300 and in Great Britain it is 4000. That shows the backwardness of our economy.

Then, in the execution of these projects there is a lot of delay and that not only hampers the production in other sectors of the economy but also upsets all our time-schedules in other development sectors also. Because of the multiplicity of the organisation, it is very difficult to fix responsibility in this matter. There are delays in planning the schemes and then there is the prolongation of work in the field which create shortfalls in the fulfilment of plan targets. Therefore, there is an urgent need for streamlining the procedures and increasing the efficiency. Large-scale economies could be achieved by the integrated operation of power systems in this country and I certainly welcome the efforts that are being made in this direction.

One point which has been emphasized by the Public Accounts Committee and the Estimates Committee is about the administrative audit system. The Third Finance Commission has observed:

> "We are disappointed to find that in a number of cases the returns (from the multi-purpose river valley projects) are insufficient to meet even the working expenses and in the majority of cases insufficient to cover the additional incidence of interest liability."

The Damodar Valley project and the National Projects Construction Corporation have not yielded results according to expectations. Another fact which is a matter of very great concern is that the National Projects Construction Corporation has yielded only a profit of 0.9 per cent. It is a very sorry commentary on our management and administration that even so vital and sorely needed projects of irrigation and power are run at a loss and not being fully utilised for yielding maximum returns for country's development.

I may also point out that shortage of power upsets all our production schedules. Production of one kw of

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power costs very little in comparison to the expenditure on utilisation. So even if surplus power is produced in this country, we are not going to incur any heavy loss. On the other hand, if there is shortage of power, all our industries are blocked and we suffer a heavy loss. Therefore, it should be the policy of this Ministry to revise the targets that have been fixed in regard to production of power. Demand for power has already outstripped our estimates. We should so plan that there may always be surplus power in this country so that our industry and agriculture develop unhampered and our plans fructify.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have to inform the House, according to intimation since received from Members, cut motions Nos. 3, 5, 8, 9 and 10 are desired to be moved to Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Irrigation and Power. So they may be moved subject to their being otherwise admissible.

Shri Vishram Prasad (Lalganj): I beg to move:

(i) "That the Demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100."

[(i) Need to reorganise the Damodar Valley Corporation, (ii) failure to maintain the progress of Irrigation and Power projects, (iii) need to survey country's power requirement for the Third Five Year Plan, (iv) failure to maintain proper supply of electricity to Delhi and New Delhi, (v) need to increase installed generating capacity in the country, (vi) failure to extend the programme of electrification of towns and villages to the Union territories, (vii) failure to assess the loss resulting from floods in the country, (viii) failure to increase the number of schemes for soil conservation, (ix) failure to increase irrigational facilities, and (x) failure to co-ordinate the activities of State Governments to ensure proper development of irrigation and power (3).]

(ii) "That the Demand under the head Multi-purpose River Schemes be reduced by Rs. 100."

[(i) Need to set up an Authority for the development of Narmada Valley, (ii) failure to increase the acreage of irrigated land, (iii) failure to bring about an agreed settlement of the Krishna Godavari water dispute, and (iv) failure to increase the number of river boards and co-ordinate their working (5).]

Shri Sivamurthi Swami (Koppal): I beg to move:

(i) "That the Demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100."

[(i) Propriety of the Government having taken decision on the Krishna Godavari Commission Report before its discussion in the Parliament, (ii) need to give permission to aggrieved parties to take the said water dispute to the Supreme Court, (iii) uneven distribution of Krishna Godavari Water to talukas of Mysore where famine conditions prevail, (iv) unjust allocation of water to meet the needs of famine areas of Mysore and Maharashtra, (v) slow progress of rural electrification, and (vi) demand of Mysore State to allot 1200 TMC for Upper Krishna stage II and lift irrigation scheme for Bijapur and Gulbarga. (8)]

(ii) "That the Demand under the head Capital Outlay on Multi-purpose River Schemes be reduced to Re. 1."

[Refusal of funds to construct Srishailam and Nagarjuna Sagar Project at the cost of famine basin areas of Mysore State. (9)]

(iii) "That the Demand under the head Capital Outlay on Multi-purpose River Schemes be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Refusal to clear the construction of Nagarjuna Sagar II stage without scientific assessment of waters for all the projects on Krishna and Godavari rivers. (10)]

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: These cut motions are now before the House.

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, of all the departments and Ministries of the Government, I think this Ministry together with the Ministries of Food and Agriculture and Communications, make the largest impact on the daily lives of the largest number of our people. Of all these Ministries, again, this Ministry, after the achievement of Freedom, has to its credit a larger contribution to the increase in the area of social insurance, I would put it, that has been achieved during all these years, in order to protect our peasants from the ravages of famine and flood, by the development of the area under irrigation and also by the development of flood control. But, at the same time, we must also remember that we have been spending the single largest sum of money allotted to any Ministry either in the States or in the Centre in order to enable this Ministry to perform its functions. As my hon. friend from U.P. has just now told the House, on the tube-well front, the Ministry has not succeeded. On the front of irrigation also, it has not succeeded in helping the country to utilise the irrigation potential. According to their own report on page 12, they give the information that as much as 27.6 per cent of the total irrigation potential that has come to be developed during these 15 years is going to waste even now. More of it used to go to waste: 29 per cent in the last year, 30 per cent in 1960-61, and more than 50 per cent in 1955-56. Although they have been trying to bring down this percentage of wastage, this wastage is very considerable. When we take into consideration the hundreds of crores of rupees coming to more than Rs. 1,000 crores that we have come to invest on these irrigation projects, the loss that the nation is sustaining is colossal. Therefore, the Ministry cannot be congratulated on this terriffic failure of theirs.

Then, there is the question of flood control. There also, Government have not yet been able to develop flood control schemes adequately and execute them too. Even in regard to those schemes that they have taken up for execution like the Kosi and other projects, they have not been so expeditious in carrying on the work, with the result that even last year, the total amount of loss sustained due to these floods and similar calamities came to about Rs. 90 crores. And who was losing Rs. 90 crores worth of national wealth? It was the peasants themselves; it was those very small people; each one of them has had to feel the impact of it, and there has been no insurance at all against the floods, so far as they are concerned.

Government have organised what is known as the national calamities insurance. But, they have not yet made it compulsory. It is still a voluntary thing, and the States are given the privilege of contributing to it or of joining it or not joining it. The Government of India have not developed any definite scheme of their own. I have been suggesting for many years, and I repeat it now, that it is high time that we should have an all-India famine and flood insurance scheme or fund, to which the Government of India would be making 50 per cent contribution, and the State Governments would be making 50 per cent contribution. It ought to be investigated also to what extent the Government of India would be able to interest the concerned United Nations organisation in order to obtain contributions from them annually and also loans and gifts from various countries in order to help the tens of crores of our people who are liable to suffer from these losses caused by famines and floods.

[Shri Ranga]

There used to be such a scheme before 1920, but, unfortunately, thereafter, it came to be dropped. the States were expected to have their own schemes, but, unfortunately, they have not also been able to develop them.

There have been talks in the recent past of some crop insurance. Long before Government could think of crop insurance, let them develop first of all on a national and on a State scale this famine and flood insurance scheme, and that can become the basis for the later and the complementary development of crop insurance.

Then, it should also be remembered that our peasants are also making their own contributions, by constructing canals, by constructing boji channels and also by digging their own channels for irrigating their fields, and in that way, they are cultivating nearly as much land and irrigating nearly as much land,—if not more than that—as is being irrigated by the Government-financed large-scale irrigation schemes.

Then, there is the question of power. There is the talk of this grid on a national scale. I would like Government to have second thoughts in regard to this matter in the light of the threat that is now posed by China to our national security, as to whether it would be in our interests to have this grid on a national scale. Certainly, there should be these zonal grids. But in regard to these zonal grids also, there should be a spirit of give-and-take on the part of the various State Governments. I come now to my own State and my own region. There is a separate grid there, but there has not been a proper atmosphere of co-operation between the various State Governments concerned. There are villages where the Mysore wires pass over the Andhra Pradesh wires, and yet, those intervening Andhra Pradesh villages are not given the benefit of that power. So also, as was the case last time when hydel supply came down in Mysore, Madras State suffered, and Andhra Pradesh also suffered. Later on, Mysore had surplus power while Madras had deficit, and they had to go through a tortuous process of negotiations before they could get some accommodation from Mysore.

Therefore, some scheme has got to be worked out in order to arrange for more or less spontaneous and automatic exchange or supply of this surplus energy or surplus power from one State to another within the same zone.

I would like to make one suggestion to my hon. friend Shri Alegasan who happens to hail from Madras which is my neighbouring State. We have certain districts in our State known as the Rayalaseema area, to which irrigation would become rather too costly. They could be helped only through power supply. They are too far away even from Tungabhadra. The Chittoor district, from which I happen to be elected, can be helped only through power supply. So also Cuddappa. This power can be easily supplied by Tamil Nad. This can be done as they go on developing power at Neyveli. Part of it can be ear-marked for the benefit not only of the Rayalaseema area and Chittoor but also the Salem district which also suffers in the same way as Chittoor district.

Then there is the question of the power rates. Recently there has been an increase in Andhra Pradesh in power rates. I do not know whether the Government of India had been consulted. There has been talk of their achieving uniformity in power rates all over India. I do not know whether the Government of India would consider the recent rise in power rates in Andhra to be in harmony with their policy of achieving uniformity of rates over the whole of India.

Agriculture has fortunately been given so far some concession in power rates. But as a result of the recent increase in power charges, it would affect agriculture. Specially because of the import duty on diesel oil, agriculturists are going to suffer very much and necessarily they have to turn to electric energy. If on that side also the rates are to be raised, peasants will have no escape; and to that extent I warn Government that agricultural production is likely to go down.

Then I come to the question of settling priorities in regard to the various irrigation projects themselves. Recently, there was some talk of a panel being sent by the Planning Commission to the eastern districts of U.P. in order to develop their economy. But strangely enough, as soon as this emergency came to be proclaimed by the President, the Chief Minister of U.P. declared that irrigation projects that had been under serious consideration for immediate development in Bahraich, Basti and other districts of eastern U.P. were being abandoned. I made an appeal against it to the Minister here who could say that he was sorry that the U.P. Government had given them up. I would like Government to look into this matter.

Similarly, last year my hon. friend, Shri Reddy, put in a very strong plea in favour of the resumption of consideration of what is known as the Bahudha project in the Chittoor district. I do not know what has happened since then. It was a very strong and eloquent plea that he put in. It was included in the Second Plan.

Shrimati Yashoda Reddy (Kurnool): The Minister promised to look into it also.

Shri Ranga: Something happened betwen one Ministry and another of Andhra and then it came to be given up. When it was raised last year by my hon. friend, as the lady Member just now pointed out, the Minister promised to look into it. But I do not know what has happened since then. I would like him to give a new look to this project which has been long neglected, which should have been taken up so long ago.

Then there is the big question of inter-State disputes. I do not know what political thinker or leader had thought of raising this dispute at all. In the light of the Gulhati Commission report, it could easily be seen that this dispute need never have been raised at all. That is the first thing. Secondly, none of these three major States which came to be involved in this dispute has suffered during the past ten years, ever since that agreement came to be reached in 1951. Let me remind the House that when that agreement was reached, the Minister who was presiding over this Ministry was a Maharashtrian, a respected friend of mine and also of this House, Shri Gadgil. Under those auspices, that agreement was reached. Yet some of our friends thought that they were not getting a fair deal. But I find that none of them has suffered.

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur): Who has suffered? Maharashtra or Andhra Pradesh?

Shri Ranga: It is the politicians who have suffered very much indeed by beating their own chests much too much and in the end asking for this Commission. And what is the wonderful thing that the Commission has achieved? I will tell you a little later.

Here is Andhra Pradesh. They had 1.61 million acres under irrigation upto 1951. Later they progressed by 2.74 million acres. Maharashtra had only 0.22 million acres at that time under irrigation; now they have 0.42 million, twice as much. There was no loss in that.

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh: Parbhani): It was 1:61 and 1:74 for Andhra.

Shri Ranga: It does not matter. 1.61 plus 1.61 would make 3.22 and over 2.74.

The question is not what Andhra is having, but whether others have had anything less at all, whether they are being starved at all. After all, I am sure my hon. friends from Maharashtra do not want Andhra to go dry.

Shri Nath Pai: Not at all.

Shri Ranga: Therefore, let all benefit.

"सर्वे जना: सुखिनो भवन्तु" ।

We do not want any injustice done to anybody.

Take Mysore, your own State. It had 0.47 at that time. Since then it has 1.40, three times as much. So Mysore has not suffered. Maharashtra has not suffered. Andhra has not suffered. All have gained.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is one more speaker from your Group.

Shri Ranga: I propose to take 25 minutes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: For the Communist Group and your Group the time allotted is half an hour.

Shri Ranga: Both of us together?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: No, each Group.

Shri Ranga: I would take 20 minutes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He has already taken 17 minutes.

Shri Ranga: No, Sir.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): Swatantra and Communist Groups cannot be clubbed together.

Shri Ranga: In the end, the Commission has come to this conclusion that till 1976, the schemes they have now under consideration, even if fully implemented, even if they could be fully implemented, could be implemented without any damge to anybody. There would still be surplus water. That is exactly what is borne out by this Commission also.

What the appointment of this Commission has done is this. For two years, schemes that had been on the anvil in Andhra Pradesh and possibly in other States, have been kept in abeyance. They were not allowed to develop them. This is the record of the Government of India. As the hon. Member to my right put it, in all these three States there are only Congress governments. They are all cousins of each other. It should have been possible for them to reach an agreement among themselves behind the purdah; it should have been possible for them to reach agreement outside the purdah. But they have not done it; instead, they have indulged in this quarrel, and it has been an unseemly quarrel. It has become impossible for any impartial-minded person who really thinks in terms not only of his own State but also of other States and of the interests of the whole of India, to begin to talk about it in an all-India perspective for the simple reason that this quarrel has been raised to such a pitch as a result not only of their own internal quarrel but also as a result of this Commission. Politicians have begun to quarrel among themselves. This Commission had come in and it had taken one year and six months. I cannot congratulate this Ministry for taking seven months in order to be able to come to this House. The Commission has said that there was only one project in regard to which they had no doubts. They sat a limit of six months investigations to be made before that and other projects could be taken up or proceeded with or without alterations. I would now like to know whether these six or seven months are over, whether these investigations and recommendations made on pages 14 and 15 of this report,

para 63, can be taken up. What have they said here? There is, for instance, the Srisailam project. I do not know whether these extraordinary people know English properly or not. Now, what do they say

> "As soon as this preliminary project has been prepared, final decision can be taken in regard to: (1) the scope of the Nagarjunasagar Project in the light of the diversions from the Godavari; (ii) sanction to or abandonment of the Nagarjunasagar Hydro-electric project; and (iii) the scope of the Srisailam Project."

With regard to Srisailam project, they say:

> "It is clear that the Srisailam project would fit in any scheme and from this point of view, there should be no objection to starting work on the Srisailam Project, the only hydro-electric development left in the lower Krishna area. The scope of the project would, however, have to be reviewed as soon as the preliminary plan mentioned above has been prepared."

So, why should that have been delayed at all? I cannot congratulate the Ministry on this or the Commission. I would certainly like to congratulate this Ministry as well as the Ministries in all these various States if only they are good enough to agree not to stop all these projects but to allow the projects which are already there to be taken up and to be prosecuted.

Lastly, I would like to ask my hon. friend to see that highest possible priority is given for the acquisition and supply of all the materials which have got to be imported or manufactured in our country and which are needed to execute the schemes. For instance, there was the question of the supply of steel and other materials to the Upper Sileru project. In this pamphlet the Government informs us that they have written from one Ministry to another. They are all living here, these Ministers and others. What is it that prevents the Ministers and their Secretaries to have their conferences from time to time on a personal basis and try to expedite these things instead of telling the Andhra Government after months and months of delay: we are sorry, delay has happened; we have written to that Ministry or this controller of iron or somebody else: we hope anyhow you will be able to get it soon. Between themselves they are not able to make peace among themselves. It is not as if any private enterprise is coming in. It is between one department and another department of the same Government at the Centre; one Government here and another Government there. Not even different political parties are in charge of these Governments but it is the same political party that is in charge of the State Government as well as the Union Government. Yet they give us this sort of a picture of continuous failure, year after year, over scheme after scheme.

This, lastly brings me to the Damodar Valley Project. Even till today they are not able to decide upon their policy in regard to the utilisation of these waters. But they would put the blame on the poor peasants. Poor as they are, they are expected to contribute for digging channels. Why should it be so? So is the case with regard to betterment levies; in Punjab and other States, every time a new project comes to be mentioned, they begin to ask the peasants: how much more are you going to contribute in order to enable us to provide you irrigation canals? If something like this happened between one individual and another, it would be treated as bribery; between one institution and ordinary public, it would be treated as third degree politicis. But when this takes place between Government and the poor pea-

[Shri Ranga]

sant, one has to say that this is worse than Shylockian.

Shri S. S. More (Poona): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I rise to do an unpleasant part of my duty but that does not mean that I want to start some affairs of controversy. I feel that the decision which has been given by the Government of India regarding the allocation of waters is unfair, unprincipled and discriminatory. They have also flouted the directives of the Planning Commission. In the Third Plan, it has been stated that where there is regional imbalance, it is the responsibility of the Government to rectify that imbalance and see that all parts of our country march on the road of progress simultaneously.

If we take into consideration the percentage of irrigated land we find in a very palpable form these imbalances. Punjab has 40.63 per cent of irrigated lands. The percentage for Madras is 38.77, for Andhra Pradesh, 25.26, and for Maharashtra only 5.6, while the all India average is 17.2.... (*Interruptions*).

Shrimati Yashoda Reddy: He is interested only in Maharashtra.

Shri S. S. More: It is 7.49 in Mysore. My submission is that the Ministry ought to have held the scales even and tried to push up the region which has a low percentage. If the distribution had been made on this principle, there would have been some rational principle and some national objective too but unfortunately they have done it in an empirical manner instead of accepting any particular principle, such as the principle of population or the principle of area. They have made their own whims the sole guiding criterion for deciding the allocation. If Maharashtra had only 5.7 per cent and Mysore, only 7.49 per cent, it was the responsibility of the Central Government to see that Maharashtra's percentage as well as that of Mysore's comes up. They have done quite the contrary. It is my grievance that they have been very generous in the case of Andhra but very niggardly in the case of Maharashtra and Mysore.

Shrimati Yashoda Reddy: Question.

Shri S. S. More: My hon. lady friend here questions. Does she question my statement? Of course she can have her own say when she gets her time.

Now, if we take the actual expenditure by the Central Government on irrigation, we find the imbalance more glaring. Take, for instance, Punjab. They have spent Rs. 122.8 crores and the *per capita* outlay comes to Rs. 60. The respective figures for Andhra Pradesh are Rs. 171.71 crores and Rs. 48; for Mysore, Rs. 110.22 crores and Rs. 47 and for Maharashtra, only Rs. 104.05 crores and Rs. 26. In the light of these two factors, I need not argue out the case that Maharashtra, as far as irrigation is concerned, is at the lowest level, and if any impetus has to be given to irrigational possibilities, it is the responsibility of the Central Government. All our projects have been pigeonholed though clearance has been given to large and stupendous projects for Andhra Pradesh, like the Nagarjunasagar and Srisailam projects. As far as our projects are concerned, treating them as diversions, have been ruled out.

13 hrs.

An Hon. Member: What about Koyna?

Shri S. S. More: Koyna project was taken up long ago. So, my submission is that the Government have laid emphasis in this particular note on the irrigational possibilities and not on the power possibilities. Take, for instance, Maharashtra with the western ghats. Nature itself designed that the western ghats should be utilised for power production, but the Government wants to undo what

Nature itself has designed. I shall read from page 9 of the note:

> "Such of the irrigation projects in Maharashtra as have been investigated and other urgent projects which may be investigated in the near future, provided they do not involve any further westward diversion of waters. It is considered that the total estimated withdrawal of supply in respect of all these major, medium and minor projects, including the existing projects, during the current, the fourth and the fifth Five Year Plans will not exceed 400 TMC from the Krishna."

As far as the western diversions are concerned, they are almost scarcity areas. Due to the terrain, there is no possibility of undertaking irrigation works for helping agriculture. All these scarcity areas will need industrial development. Unless these projects are sanctioned, there will be no power for them and no small industry could be started.

I may quote from a paragraph of the third Five Year Plan:

> "An important objective of the Third Plan is to develop efficient small-scale industries in small towns and in rural areas so as to increase employment opportunities, raise incomes and living standards and bring about a more balanced and deversified rural economy. In achieving these aims a major limiting factor is the lack of power. Where electricity is available, it becomes possible to reorganise the traditional industries and to introduce small industries based on steadily improving techniques, which are capable of meeting the new needs of the expanding rural economy."

From this point of view, all these western diversions ought to have been given priority and sanctioned. It may be argued on behalf of Government or by my hon. friends from Andhra Pradesh that Government have not prevented Maharashtra from raising electricity by thermal plants. I want to point out that the question of cost will be almost prohibitive, as long as power is cheap and due to the heavy rainfall and the high heads that are available wo could generate power at a very low cost, while thermal power will be more than difficult for us, because there are no coal deposits. If we start thermal plants, we will have to import coal from 600 to 800 miles away. There will be a great strain on the transport. All these factors will arise. Then the foreign exchange component too will be very high and beyond the means of Maharashtra. Therefore, cheap power that could be generated would have been very much useful to Maharashtra for starting small industries. But unfortunately that has not been done.

Then there is one more factor. Take, for instance, Koyna. Some hon. friend did refer to Koyna. If we are permitted to divert a little more water. Something like 650 TMC, we shall have doubled the income. The award by the Central Government is nothing but a *nav avatar* of the 1951 agreement. The 1951 agreement was based on extreme idsparity. It was unprincipled; it had no principle, and it was arbitrary. In this award they simply say, without giving any reasons, that Andhra Pradesh shall have 800 TMC, Mysore shall have 600 TMC and Maharashtra shall have such and such. They do not adduce any reasons why Andhra Pradesh should have 800 TMC and Maharashtra should have 400 TMC. It is not explained at all. Possibly they do not feel the necessity of explaining anything to Maharashtra. Therefore, taking into consideration all these factors, I venture to state that the award is extremely unfair to us. It is reeking with partiality as far as Andhra Pradesh is concerned. I have nothing to say against Andhras. They are perfectly justified to seek ways and means for their development. But

[Shri S. S. More]

Maharashtra is also perfectly justified in fighting for its own cause. With these words, I resume my seat.

श्री ओंकार सिंह (बदायूं) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज हमारे देश पर युद्ध के बादल मंडरा रहे हैं । ऐसी दशा में देश को सुदृढ़ बनाना, देश को मजबूत बनाना तथा अनाज की पैदावार बढ़ाना बहुत जरूरी हो गया है । हमारे देश में ८० परसेंट काश्तकार हैं । इन ८० परसेंट में से तीन परसेंट ऐसे लोग हैं जिन के पास तीस एकड़ या तीस एकड़ से अधिक भूमि हैं । तीन परसेंट ऐसे हैं जिन के पास बीस एकड़ भूमि काश्त की है । ७० परसेंट ऐसे लोग हैं जिन के पास पांच एकड़ या उससे भी कम भूमि काश्त की है । ऐसी दशा में उनकी खेती के लिये जो जरूरी चीज है , वे अगर मुहैया न की गई, उनको इकट्ठा न किया गया, तो उपज कैसे बढ़ सकती है ।

भूमि से उपज बढ़ाने के लिये पानी बहुत जरूरी है । जब कि हमारे देश में छोटी छोटी काश्त अधिक हैं, हम अगर खाली इस बात पर बैठे रहे कि बड़ी बड़ी योजनाओं से हमारी सब आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति हो जाएगी, तो यह संभव नहीं है । जहां रहट के कुये बन सकते हैं, वहां रहट के कुयें बनवाये जाने चाहियें और काश्तकार को आधी सबसिडी और आधी तकावी दी जानी चाहिये । अगर ऐसा किया गया तो काश्तकार कुयें बना सकता है और कुयें बना कर अपनी काश्त की उपज को बढ़ा सकता है । इस काम को वह बहुत जल्दी किया जा सकता है । बड़ी बड़ी योजनाओं को पूरा होते बहुत समय लगता है । इस इमरजेंसी में हैं इतने लम्बे समय तक इंतजार नहीं कर सकते हैं । उनके लिये धन भी बहुत ज्यादा चाहिये । मगर छोटी छोटी जो योजनायें हैं, इन पर धन भी थोड़ा लगता है और समय भी कम और उसके साथ साथ फायदा भी बहुत अधिक और जल्द हो सकता है ।

इसके अलावा एक यह चीज भी है कि छोटी छोटी योजनाओं से हम को सौ परसेंट लाभ होगा और नुकसान का कोई अंदेशा नहीं है । हमने देखा है कि भाखड़ा बांध में पिछले सालों में करोड़ों रूपये की हानि उठानी पड़ी है । मैं समझता हूं कि अब भी अगर हम इस ओर ध्यान दें कि जहां कहीं भी कुयें बन सकते हैं, वहां कुय बनाये जाय और उसके लिए सबसिडी और तकावी दी जाये, तो इससे ज्यादा से ज्यादा गरीब काश्तकारों को लाभ हो सकेगा और हमारी अनाज की उपज भी बढ़ सकेगी ।

मुझे यह भी निवेदन करना है कि रिहन्द बांध का उद्घाटन जनवरी में हमारे प्रधान मंत्री महोदय ने किया है । उसको अभी सिर्फ तीन महीने हुए हैं लेकिन उस के पावर हाउस के पांच टर्बाइन्स में से तीन टर्बाइन्स गड़बड़ पड़े है, जब कि उस पर १२ करोड़ २५ लाख रूपया खर्च हुए । इस तरफ हमारी सरकार को ध्यान देना चाहिये । हमारी बड़ी योजनायें जो हैं उनसे लाभ तो हम को हो सकेगा, लेकिन उसके लिये समय चाहिये और बहुत धन चाहिये, पर जब धन से नुकसान होता है तो वह बहुत बड़ा होता है । इस लिए हमें इमर्जेंसी के वक्त में अपनी योजनाओं को ज्यादा उपयोगी बनाना चाहिये । तभी उस से हम को फौरी फायदा हो सकेगा और हमारे अनाज की उपज बढ़ सकेगी ।

इसके साथ ही साथ एक और बड़े तमाशे की बात है । रिहन्द बांध पर उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार ने खर्च किया । हमारे मध्य प्रदेश की जो भूमि उस में आई उस भूमि का उस ने मुआवजा भी ले लिया । फिर पंचायत हुई, बार बार पंचायतों के अन्दर मसला तय हुआ । साथ ही यह भी तय हो गया कि जो बिजली पैदा होगी उसका दस फीसदी हम मध्य प्रदेश को देंगे । लेकिन फिर भी आज मध्य प्रदेश अड़ंगे लगा रहा है । मेरे समझ में यह बात नहीं आती कि आज इमरजेंसी के समय में

जब हम अपने घर के मसलों को नहीं तय कर पा रहे हैं तो बाहर वालों से अपने मसले कैसे तय कर सकेंगे। आज इस देश में एक ही पार्टी बरसरे इक्तदार है सब जगह पर, दो पार्टियां नहीं है, लेकिन उसके अन्दर के मसले भी तय नहीं हो रहे हैं, मगर दूसरों को बतलाया जा रहा है कि इमरजेंसी के वक्त में हमें अपने झगड़े तय कर लने चाहियें। बड़ी शर्म की बात है। सवाल उठता है कि इस में सेंटर क्या करे। सेंटर का यह काम है कि वह इन झगड़ों को खत्म करे। आज जहां जहां पर दो प्रदेशों में झगड़े चल रहे हैं, उस से देश की बड़ी हानि हो रही है और विकास के कामों में रूकावट पड़ रही है। इस रूकावट को दूर करने के लिये सेंटर की जिम्मेदारी है और उसे उन को दूर करना चाहिये। और कौन ध्यान देगा अगर सेंटर यहां बैठा रहेगा? इस के अलावा सेंटर का काम ही क्या रह जायेगा? मैं समझता हूं कि इस मसले की तरफ फौरन ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिये और इस मसले को तय किया जाना चाहिये।

बिजनौर जिले में राम गंगा पर काला घाट पर एक डैम बन रहा है जो कि पहली पंच वर्षीय योजना में बनाया जा रहा है। मुद्दतें हो गई, वह शैतान की आंत की तरह से हो गया है। अभी तक उस की समाप्ति नहीं हो पाई। सरकार को इस पर ध्यान देना चाहिये कि अगर हमारी योजनाओं के बनते बनते ही सारा समय निकल जायेगा तो देश को कैसे लाभ होगा। इन योजनाओं को पूरी करने के लिये जल्दी कदम उठाये जाने चाहियें।

हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश में जो बदायूं जिला है, जो कि मेरी कांस्टिट्एन्सी है, वह एक तरफ बड़ी गंगा से घिरा हुआ है और दूसरी तरफ राम गंगा से। वहां पर और भी छोटी छोटी दरियायें है इस तरह की जिन में हर साल सैलाब आता है। कोई साल ऐसा नहीं बचता जब सैलाब न आता हो। राम गंगा की धार इतनी तेज है, और वह इतनी भूमि काटती है, कि सैकड़ों गांव हर साल बरबाद हो जाते हैं,। सरकार के यहां बराबर योजनायें बनती रहती हैं सैलाब को रोकने की, लेकिन जहां तक मेरी मालूमात हैं, सरकार इस मामले में बिल्कुल फेल रही है। वह माशे भर, रत्ती भर भी सैलाब को रोकने का प्रबन्ध नहीं कर सकी। यह उस के लिये बड़ी शर्म की बात है। आखिर हो क्या रहा है? क्यों योजनायें बन रही हैं, जिन से लाभ नहीं हो पाता। योजनायें बनाने का उद्देश्य तो यह होता है कि योजनायें बनें और कारामद हों, उस से लोगों को लाभ हो। लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर बाढ़ सम्बन्धी योजनायें ऐसी हैं जिन से आज तक कोई लाभ नहीं हो पाया। सरकार को इस की तरफ कदम उठाना चाहिये।

एक और बड़े दुःख की बात है। जहां पर गाव दरिया के किनारे हैं वहां पर ट्यूबवेल सरकार इस लिये नहीं लगाती कि हमारा इंजिन डूब जायेगा, हमारी मशीन डूब जायेंगी। अब हम कैसे करें? नहर वहां है नहीं और सरकार कुए बनाने को प्रोत्साहन नहीं दे रही है। वहां सैलाब से बहुत बरबादी हो जाती है। दूसरी तरफ जो फसल बोई जाती है सैलाब के बाद उस में उपज लेट होती है क्योंकि वहां पर उसे जल्दी बो नहीं सकते हैं। जब सैलाब आ जाता है तो बोवाई में देर जरूर हो जायेगी। वहां पर उस फसल को पानी देने का कोई साधन नहीं है। ऐसी हालत में अगर सरकार इस के लिये जिम्मेदार नहीं होगी तो कौन होगा? वहां कैसे उपज बढ़ेगी? इस लिये जो खास तौर से सैलाब वाली एरियाज हैं, जहां पर ट्यूबवेल नहीं लग सकता है, वहां के लिये तो मेरा सुझाव सरकार को मान ही लेना चाहिये कि वहां पर रहट वाले कुए बनवाये। वहां पर आधी सब्सिडी और आधी तकावी का उसूल ही लागू करना चाहये। जहां पर इस तरह

[श्री ओंकार सिंह]

के रहट के कुए बनायें जायेंगे वहां पर किसानों को उस का पूरा फायदा हो सकता है ।

जहां तक बिजली का मामला है उस के बारे में मैं कहना चाहता हू कि सरकार अपने टार्गेट को पूरा करने में बराबर फेल होती जा रही है । वह जो भी अपना टार्गेट बनाती है उस को पूरा नहीं करती । आज के युग में बिजली बड़े उपयोग की चीज है इस लिये सरकार को उस के लिये उचित कदम उठाना चाहिये और देखना चाहिये कि उस के टार्गेट क्यों नहीं पूरे होते । जो बिजली बनती भी है वह शहरों या कस्बों या पूंजीपतियों से ही बाकी नहीं बचती तो गरीब जनता को कैसे मिले जिस के ऊपर यह भार है कि वह देश के लिये गल्ला पैदा करे । अगर वह गल्ला पैदा न करे तो कैसे देश का काम चलेगा ? उन के यहां और जो बातें है वह तो है ही, लेकिन उन की झोपड़ियों में अन्धेरा ही अन्धेरा है, वहां कोई रोशनी नहीं है । बिजली की सारी चमक दमक शहरों और कस्बों में ही रह जाती है, ८० प्रतिशत जनता उस से बिल्कुल महरूम रह जाती है । इस तरफ भी सरकार को कोई इन्साफ का कदम उठाना चाहिये । उस गरीब जनता की तरफ भी ध्यान दे और जो बिजली पैदा हो उस में ज्यादा से ज्यादा बिजली वह काश्तकारों और गांवों की गरीब जनता तक पहुचायें । बिजली तो अलग रही, मुझे क्षमा किया जाय क्योंकि इस का कहना इस अनुदान पर उचित नहीं है, फिर भी कहना पड़ रहा है कि उन को बिजली, मिट्टी का तेल भी मयस्सर नही होता है ताकि वे अपने घरों को रोशन कर सकें । अगर शहरों में ही चमक दमक रहती है तो इस से सारे देश का उत्थान नहीं हो सकता । मैं आप से निवेदन करना चाहता हू कि आप को गरीब जनता की तरफ भी ध्यान देना चाहिये जो कि गांवों में रहती है और कुल आबादी का ८० फी सदी है । सिर्फ २० फी सदी लोगों के उत्थान से, जिस में भिन्न भिन्न प्रकार के लोग हैं, देश का उत्थान नहीं हो सकेगा । सरकार कहती तो बहुत कुछ है लेकिन उस का ध्यान नहीं जाता । लोगों को बतलाने के लिये तो बहुत बतलाया जाता है कि हम जो भी करते हैं वह काश्तकार के लिये करते हैं, गरीब जनता के लिये करते हैं, लेकिन वास्तव में होता ऐसा नहीं है । सरकार को जहां भी आवश्यकता पड़ती है वहां यह २० फी सदी लोग आंख चुराते हैं । जो कि ८० फी सदी काश्तकार लोग हैं वही हर मौके पर चाहे वह भर्ती का वक्त हो, चाहे चन्दे का वक्त हो और चाहे वोट का वक्त हो, देश के काम आते हैं । यह बड़े दुःख की बात है कि सरकार उन के साथ इन्साफ नहीं कर पा रही है ।

Shri A. P. Jain (Tumkur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I know that I am operating under extreme limitations of time and therefore I will try to cover one subject, which is of supreme importance to certain States, namely, Mysore, Andhra and Maharashtra. If I have time, I would like to say something about other matters.

We have adopted the socialist pattern as our objective. Socialist pattern means that the disparities beween different individuals and between different regions must be reduced to the minimum. Agriculture is the vocation of more than 70 per cent of the people in this country and despite the first two Plans, the second of which was particularly industry-orientated, the bulk of the population, as much as three-fourths, is still dependent upon agriculture and however much we may try, I cannot visualise the time within the next 30, 40 or 50 years when agriculture will lose its dominant position in the country. Agriculture being the dominant occupation of this country, irrigation occupies a very important place in our economic development. We have to judge the statement laid on the Table of the House by the Minister of Irrigation and Power

from this one particular criterion, whether it tends to reduce the regional disparities or it leaves the hind-most to the devil and gives more unto him who has more. Now, I will read two quotations from the statement of the Minister of Irrigation and Power. The first one at page 1 says:

> "It was stated at the conference, that the development of the region as a whole, and in paricular the development of backward areas, was also important and could not be ignored."

That is what was stated in the 1951 conference. Then, at page 10, he says again:

> "There is a clear case, however, for scarcity areas to be given a preference provided they are, generally speaking, within easy and economical reach of irrigation. On this ground, Mysore has pressed for their Upper Krishna Stage-II, the Bhima Irrigation Project and the Bijapur lift irrigation scheme for the scarcity areas in Bijapur and the neighbourhood. I am sure that these schemes will be considered sympathetically after their project reports are available."

I am glad that he has accepted the principle that arid and semi-arid regions must have priority over other regions in getting irrigational facilities.

So far as the Krishna basin is concerned, it has an area of 100,000 sq. miles, about one-third of which, i.e., 32,000 sq. miles, are scarcity areas where the rainfall is less than 24 inches. Out of these 32,000 sq. miles, about 18,000 sq. miles, that is, three-fifths are situated in the State of Mysore. I am not speaking for any parochial reasons or because my constituency happens to be in that region. If this area was situated in Andhra, or in any other State, I would have said just the same thing.

In the memorandum submitted by the State of Mysore on Krishna-Godavari waters, on page 64, the condition of this area is described as follows:

> "Of this area, roughly 32,000 square miles (nearly a third of the total area) receive an annual rainfall less than 60 centimetres (24 inches) on an average. This area along with the adjoining fringe is infested with famines and scarcities roughly once in every four years and the State Governments have to spend crores of rupees for famine relief works year after year. Out of this 32,000 square miles with an average rainfall less than 24 inches, 18,000 square miles (58.5 per cent) lie in Mysore State."

This is a memorandum submitted by an interested party. Let us see what the Gulati Commission has to say about this? In paragraph 14 on page 3 of the "Summary and Principal Recommendations" the Commission says:

> "The Commission has found that there are 34 taluks in which 75 per cent or more of the annual land revenue was suspended at least twice in a 10-year period or 50 to 75 per cent of the annual land revenue was suspended at least thrice in a 10-year period. The normal annual yield of crops in these taluks is also low. Three of these taluks are in the Anantapur District of Andhra Pradesh, there in Madhya Pradesh, nine in the districts of Sholapur, Poona and Ahmednagar in Maharashtra and 19 in various districts of Mysore."

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh: And that too when 30 inches rainfall area is taken as a scarcity area; not 24 inch area.

Shri A. P. Jain: That is to say, out of the 34 scarcity taluks, 19 are in the State of Mysore.

[Shri A. P. Jain]

Sometimes it is said that some projects are not technically feasible and that some projects are economic. In fact some reference has been made to the feasibility of the project as also to the economics of the project in the comments of the hon. Minister too, which I read out. Technology is ever advancing. But for the advance in technology in constructing high dams, it would not have been possible to utilize the waters of Krishna and Godavari, or for that matter of most of the rivers. Particularly water technology is making such advances that it is rather difficult to say, with our present knowledge, which of the projects would be technically feasible and which of the projects would not be technically feasible after fifteen years. Again to the question of economics. Sometimes it is said that if foodgrain can be grown economically in one particular area, then it can be transported to another scarcity area. That is true enough. But it is only foodgrains that can be transported, not the purchasing power. In these scarcity areas the people have no purchasing power, and the only method by which they can acquire the purchasing power is by their getting more irrigational facilities so that they may use more of fertilizers and grow more crop and thereby improve their economic condition. Therfore, it is no argument to say that on the economic ground only those areas which are more favourably situated should get the projects.

In the State of California, Governnor Pat Brown has taken a project as a Plank of his election campaign where water has to be lifted several hundred feet and then carried through a channel to the South California in order to provide irrigation to the arid and semi-arid areas which are situated several hundred miles away from the source of water. That made Pat Brown the man for California and he won the elections. Therefore, the question of economics and the question of disability has no finality about it and any argument based upon them is not necessarily correct.

Shrimati Yashoda Reddi: I hope this argument about economics is only so far as this matter of water is concerned. Otherwise, it will be followed in other spheres also.

Shri A. P. Jain: It is well understood.

There are also several other criteria which are usually accepted in the distribution of water. For instance, population is one of them. 40 per cent of the population inhabiting the Krishna Basin is living in the State of Mysore. The cultivated area in Mysore is 47 per cent of the total culvated area of the Basin. The net sown area is 47.6 per cent of the total sown area of the Basin. Mysore contributes 44:6 per cent of the Krishna Basin. Taking all these together the share of Mysore in the waters of the Krishna comes to 47:5 per cent.

I submit that in giving this award certain arbitrariness has been observed. The basis of the award is that all the projects which had been executed before 1951 are all right and nobody is to question them and all the projects which are under construction since or which can immediately be taken up for construction have been approved of as valid prospects and as a result the hon. Minister has come to the conclusion that Maharashtra should have 400 TMC of water, Mysore 600 and Andhra 800. We do not know on what basis he has arrived at these conclusions. There is no reason given whatsoever as to how he has come to those conclusions. Fortunately, there is yet scope for the hon. Minister to make amends for the inaccuracies and to do full equity in the matter.

At present the award accounts only for 1800 TMC. Actually, the availability of water in Krishna is much more which has to be determined. I can well understand that in the absence

of accurate data of flow, accurate availability of water could not be determined. The Commission has admitted that there are possibilities of the diversion of the surplus Godavari water to the Krishna and to replace the Krishna water in the Nagarjunasagar Project with the Godavari water. These assessments will be made and it is only after that that we shall be able to know what the total availability of water in the Krishna is.

There is one other important matter to which I would like to draw the attention of the House. There is a proposal to divert the water of the River Tapti to Godavari and I submit that in assessing the availability of water for the Krishna it should also be taken into account as to how much water is diverted from the River Tapti to Godavari.

The award, as it is, is arbitrary. It has not given the two States of Mysore and Maharashtra their due share. When this surplus becomes available, it must first be given to the two States of Mysore and Maharashtra and only after their rightful claims have been satisfied the water should be utilised for any other purpose.

श्री विश्राम प्रसाद : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज सदन के सामने सिंचाई व बिजली मंत्रालय की ३५ करोड़ ४० लाख ८४ हजार रुपये की बजट मांगें विचारधीन हैं । इस मंत्रालय द्वारा जो रिपोर्ट दी गई है उस को पढ़ने से मैं इस मंत्रालय के कार्य की प्रगति से संतुष्ट नहीं हूं । अगर मैं इस मंत्रालय की पिछली प्रगति पर प्रकाश डालू तो सारी सत्यता का पता हो जायेगा । प्रथम पंचवर्षीय योजना में ३०० करोड़ रुपया सिंचाई पर खर्च हुआ तथा दूसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में ३७० करोड़ रुपया खर्च हुआ । जहां तक रुपया खर्च करने का प्रश्न है उस में कमी नहीं हुई परन्तु जहां तक उस के लक्ष्य की पूर्ति का सवाल है उस में हम पीछे रहे हैं । फर्स्ट प्लान का अतिक्ति सिंचाई का लक्ष्य ८.५ मिलियन एकड़ का था मगर पूर्ति केवल ४.७ मिलियन एकड़ की हुई । इसी तरह द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना को अगर आप देखें तो पायेंगे कि दूसरी योजना का लक्ष्य पहले १२ मिलियन एकड़ का था जोकि रिवाइज्ड हो कर १०.४ मिलियन एकड़ का रक्खा गया मगर पूर्ति केवल ९.१५ मिलियन एकड़ की ही हुई ।

इस रिपोर्ट के आंकड़ों के आधार पर यह कहा जाता है कि आज देश के अंदर ७० मिलियन एकड़ सिंचित क्षेत्र है लेकिन मुझे इस में भी शक है । अगर पहली योजना व दूसरी योजना की प्रगति को जोड़ें तो ४.७ ९.१५ १३.८५ मिलियन एकड़ हुआ और जैसा कि बताते हैं कि १९५०-५१ में ५१.५ मिलियन एकड़ सिंचित क्षेत्र था उस में अगर इस १३, ८५ को जोड़ें तो ६५, ३५ मिलियन एकड़ ही हुआ । मैं नहीं समझता कि किस तरह से देश के अन्दर ७० मिलियन एकड़ सिंचित क्षेत्र बढ़ा । कुल जोड़ कर यह ७० मिलियन एकड़ कैसे कहते हैं । अगर १८.५ मिलियन एकड़ जैसा बताते हैं कि १९५०-५१ के मुकाबले में सिंचित क्षेत्र बढ़ा तो १८.५–१३.८५ जो दो पंचवर्षीय योजना से क्षेत्रफल बढ़ा है तो क्या ४.६५ मिलियन एकड़ एक साल यानी १९६२ तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना के प्रथम वर्ष में बढ़ा है जोकि बिल्कुल ही गलत मालूम होता है ।

अगर इस को भी सही मानें कि १८.५ मिलियन एकड़ में सिंचाई का क्षेत्र बढ़ा और जैसा कि एडीशनल फुड प्रोडक्शन एक एकड़ सींचने पर ६ मन पैदावार बढ़ती है इस तरह १८.५ × ६ = १११ मिलियन मन पानी ४ मिलियन टन की पैदावार अधिक हुई होती और जो हम ने पिछले दो वर्षों में बाहर के देशों से गल्ला मगाया है वह इस से कहीं कम है यानी ३.४९५ मिलियन टन १९६१ में और ३.६४ मिलियन टन १९६२ में । और जो हमारी सरकार ने इस साल के बजट में २ अरब २७ करोड़ ५७ लाख ३६ हजार रुपया बाहर से गल्ला मंगाने

[श्री विश्राम प्रसाद]

के लिए रक्खा है, खर्च न होता तो फौरन एक्सचेंज की बचत होती व जो २७२ करोड़ का टैक्स इस देश की ग़रीब जनता पर लगा है उस में भी भारी कमी हुई होती।

अब मैं सदन का ध्यान सिंचाई की व्यवस्था की तरफ़ दिलाना चाहता हूं। सब से बड़ा डिमाईडिंग फैक्टर हमारे देश की खेती की पैदावार बढ़ाने में सिंचाई की व्यवस्था है। पूरा क्षत्रफल (नैट ऐरिया सोन) ३२३. ६ मिलियन एकड़ है और टोटल क्रौप ऐरिया ३७२. २ मिलियन एकड़ है जिस में फसल बोयी जाती है। यानी कुल एरिया का अगर ७० मिलियन एकड़ क्षेत्र मान लें तो इस के मानी यह होते हैं कि $^1/_5$ यानी २० प्रतिशत केवल सिंचित क्षेत्र है। अगर सिर्फ सिंचाई में बड़होत्तरी व समुचित व्यवस्था हो जाय तो इस देश का खाद्य संकट हमेशा के लिए हल हो जाय। मैं दुनिया में जहां तक घूम सका हूं उस के आधार पर मैं कह सकता हूं कि हमारे देश की मिट्टी दुनिया के किसी हिस्से की मिट्टी से खराब नहीं है। जलवायु यहां की ऐसी है कि साल में तीन फसलें उगाई जा सकती हैं मगर बिचारा किसान पानी के बिना लाचार हो जाता है और हाथ पर हाथ धरे बैठे रहते हैं। अगर सिंचाई की उत्तम व्यवस्था हो जाय तो इस देश में बाहर से गल्ला मंगाने की जरूरत नहीं रहेगी।

जहां नहरों की व्यवस्था है भी वह वहां या तो बांध टूट जाता है या दरारें पड़ जाती हैं। जब पानी की अवश्यकता है तो पानी नहरों में रहता नहीं लेकिन बरसात में जब पानी की आवश्यकता नहीं तो दिन रात नहरें बराबर चला करती हैं। पानी के रेटस कहीं कहीं इतने अधिक हैं कि किसान उन को दे नहीं पाता है। किसान के खेत में वह भी जाय तो उस के ऊपर सिंचाई का चार्ज हो जाता है।

अब मैं सदन का ध्यान पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश जिलों की सिंचाई की व्यवस्था की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूं। सिंचाई मंत्री जी कहेंगे कि यह हमारी जिम्मेदारी नहीं है। यह तो स्टेट का काम है और उस की ड्यूटी है। लेकिन जो समस्याएं हैं वे केवल इतना कह देने से तो हल हो जाने वाली नहीं हैं। ट्यूबवैलस से जितनी सिंचाई होती है वह होती नहीं है। ५०० एकड़ प्रति ट्यूबवैल से सिंचाई होनी चाहिये जब कि वहां पर केवल २५० या ३०० एकड़ में ही सिंचाई हो पाती है। चार्जेज बहुत हाई हैं। साढ़े तीन आना यानी २२ नये पैसे फी यूनिट बिजली का चार्ज होता है जब कि शायद और जगह १४ नये पैसे ही है समय से पानी नहीं मिलता है। जब तक आपरेटर को दक्षिणा न दी जाय ट्यूबवैल चालू नहीं होता। अगर किसी ने अधिकद क्षिणा दी तो पानी का मह दूसरी तरफ को फिर जायगा। इसलिए अगर देश की पैदावार बढ़ा नी है देश की खाद्य समस्या हल करनी है तो मेरा सुझाव है कि देश की सिंचाई की विद्युत व्यवस्था करनी होगी और किसानों को सस्ती, समय पर और पक्की सिंचाई की व्यवस्था सुलभ करनी होगी।

मैं मंत्री नहोदय का ध्यान पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूं जोकि देश का सबसे पिछड़ा इलाका है और जोकि सदियों से गरीबी का नग्न रूप देख रहा है। गोवरहा-चोटा-महुआ व आम की गुठली जहां के गरीबों का आहार है जहां की जीविका सिर्फ खेती पर निर्भर है, जहां सिंचाई की समुचित व्यवस्था नहीं है, सिंचाई व बिजली दे कर व बाढ़ व सूखा से बचा कर उन्हें स्वतंत्र देश के नागरिक होने का आभास कराया जा सकता है। इस तरह वे भी समझ सकते हैं कि हम भी किसी स्वतन्त्र देश के नागरिक हैं।

ड्रेनेज, सायल कनजरवेशन, वाटर लागिंग और सी इरोजन की समस्यायें भी हमारे सामने हैं। मेरे विचार में इस बारे में जो प्रगति की गई है, वह संतोषजनक नहीं है। लेकिन इन

विषयों के बारे में इस सदन का अधिक समय न लेकर मैं बाढ़ के बारे में कुछ शब्द कहना चाहता हूं ।

सरकार ने स्वयं कहा है कि बाढ़ के कारण सारे देश में लगभग ९० करोड़ रुपये का हर साल नुकसान होता है । मैं समझता हूं कि इनडायरेक्ट नुक्सान शायद इससे कई गुना अधिक होता है । मैं सरकार का ध्यान इस बात की तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूं कि इस देश में बाढ़ के कारण हर साल लाखों करोड़ों लोगों का नुक्सान होता है और बाढ़ से बहुत से लोग बघर-बार हो जाते हैं । पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश के बस्ती, गोरखपुर, देवरिया, आजमगढ़ और गाजीपुर जिले तो हमेशा ही बाढ़ से एफेक्टिड रहते हैं । इस रिपोर्ट को देखने से पता चला कि इस संबंध में पिछले साल तक ६५,९९४ स्क्वेयर माइल्ज क्षेत्र की फोटोग्राफी हुई । इस साल कितने क्षेत्र की फोटोग्राफी हुई, इस बात का उल्लेख इस रिपोर्ट में नहीं है । लेकिन प्रश्न यह है कि बाढ़ की रोक-थाम के लिए सिर्फ फोटोग्राफी ही होती रहेगी, या कोई और कदम भी उठाए जायेंग ।

अगर हम बाढ़ की रोक-थाम से संबंधित आंकड़ों को देखें, तो पता चलता है कि १९६१-६२ में ३६०० मील बांध बनाए गये और १९६२-६३ में ३८०० मील बांध बनाए गए । १९६१-६२ में ६६ लाख एकड़ जमीन बचाई गई और १९६२-६३ में ७० लाख एकड़ जमीन बचाई गई । १९६१-६२ में ५२ शहर बचाए गए और १९६२-६३ में ५७ शहर बचाए गए । १९६१-६२ में ४,३४० गांव ऊंचे किये गए, जब कि १९६२-६३ में ४,३५२ गांव ऊंचे किये गए ।

जहां तक मुझे मालूम है, फोलड कंट्रोल के संबंध में उत्तर प्रदेश में जो रुपया खर्च हुआ, उसका बहुत सा हिस्सा कंट्रैक्टरों और अफसरों की जबों में चला गया । जो बांध बनाए गए, उन में दरारें पड़ गईं और वे गांव ऊंचे किये गए, जो कि नक्शे में ही नहीं थे और उसका पैसा भी कंट्रैक्टरों की जेब में चला गया । बाढ़ इस देश के करोड़ों लोगों के जानो-माल के लिये खतरा बनी हुई है । इस लिये सरकार को उस की ओर विशेष ध्यान देना चाहिये ।

जहां तक विद्युत योजनाओं का संबंध है, प्रथम पंच-वर्षीय योजना में ३.७ मिलियन किलोवाट का लक्ष्य रखा गया था । यह लक्ष्य पूरा नहीं हुआ और सिर्फ ३.४२ मिलियन किलोवाट बिजली तैयार की गई । दूसरी योजना में ६.९० मिलियन किलोवाट का लक्ष्य रखा गया था, जिस में से केवल ५.६० मिलियन बिजली पैदा हुई । इस देश में बिजली कि जितनी डिमांड ह, उसको दृष्टि में रख कर १९६१ में ३५३.१ मिलियन वाट और १९६२ में ७३७.४ मिलियन वाट की कमी रही । १९६३ में १०२०.१ मिलियन वाट और १९६४ में १३७०.९ मिलियन वाट की कमी रहेगी ।

जहां तक रूरल इलैक्ट्रिफिकेशन अर्थात् गांवों में बिजली उपलब्ध करने का प्रश्न है, इस रिपोर्ट में बताया गया है कि सैंकिड फाइव-यीअर प्लान में १०,००० गांवों का लक्ष्य था और २५६६ अधिक गांवों को बिजली दी गई, जिसका अर्थ यह है कि १२,५६६ गांवों को बिजली दी गई । तृतीय पंच-वर्षीय योजना के अन्त तक २०,००० गांवों को बिजली यानी १९६६ तक कुल ३२,५६६ गांवों को बिजली मिलेगी, जब कि इस देश में कुल ५,५७,९८९ गांव हैं । प्रगति की इस रफ्तार को देखते हुए मैं नहीं समझ सकता कि कितने वर्षों में इस देश के हर एक गांव को बिजली मिल सकेगी । अगर इस देश की हालत को सुधारना है और गांवों में रहने वाले सत्तर प्रतिशत लोगों की तरक्की करनी है, तो उन के लिये जल्द से जल्द बिजली का प्रबन्ध करना पड़गा, जिससे वे अपने छोटे मोटे उद्योग चला सकें, सिंचाई की व्यवस्था कर सकें और इस प्रकार उन्नति के रास्ते पर जा सकें ।

[श्री विश्राम प्रसाद]

रिहंद डैम के बारे में मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि हमारी उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार बराबर यह कहा करती थी कि पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश को सस्ती दरों पर बिजली मिलेगी । लेकिन आज तक उन लोगों को, जिन की संख्या ढ़ाई करोड़ बताई जाती है, जो बहुत गरीब हैं और जिनकी आर्थिक दशा बहुत बिगड़ी हुई है, वह बिजली नहीं मिल सकी है । रिहन्द डैम की बिजली के बारे में पहले यह समझौता हुआ था कि उत्तर प्रदेश दस फीसदी बिजली रीवा को देगा, लेकिन अब मध्य प्रदेश से इस बारे में झगड़ा चल रहा है , क्योंकि मध्य प्रदेश की तरफ से २५ फी सदी बिजली मांगी जा रही है । इस समय स्थिति यह है कि ४० मिलियन वाट बिजली प्रति वर्ष रेलवेज को पहले दो साल तक दी जायगी और उसके बाद २५ मिलियन वाट पर्मानेंट बेसिस पर प्रति-वर्ष रेलवेज को जायगी । इसके अलावा इसमें से १२,००० वाट बिजली चुर्क सीमेंट फक्ट्री को और ५५,००० वाट एलुमिनियम फैक्ट्री को मिलेगी । मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि पहले इस बिजली को पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश के गरीब लोगों को देने का वायदा किया गया था और इस लिए एसी व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिये कि इस झगड़े में उन गरीब लोगों का नुकसान न हो ।'

इसके बाद मैं आप को बताना चाहता हूं कि किस तरह से इन रिपोर्ट्स में गलत आंकड़ दिये जाते हैं । पार साल की रिपोर्ट में, १९६१–६२ की रिपोर्ट में, पेज ५८ पर लिखा है कि कोसी प्राजक्ट में ९० प्रतिशत मिट्टी का काम वेन कनाल पर हुआ, ९० प्रतिशत मिट्टी का काम चार ब्रांचिज पर और ७४.२ प्रतिशत मिट्टी का काम डिस्ट्रिब्यूटरीज पर हुआ । लेकिन १९६२–६३, इस साल की रिपोर्ट में लिखा है :—

"Nearly 80 per cent earth work in main canal, four branches and distributaries have been completed.'

पता नहीं, यह कैसी रिपोर्ट्स है, जिन के मुताबिक काम पार-साल के मुकाबले में बजाय बढ़ने के घट रहा है और ९० प्रतिशत हो गया है ।

कृष्णा और गोदावरी के पानी का जो मसला है, उसके बारे में मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि प्राविंशलिज्म को इस देश की तरक्की के रास्ते में नहीं आने देना चाहिये । ज्यादा से ज्यादा साइंस और टैक्नोलोजी का इस्तेमाल करके देश की तरक्की की जानी चाहिए । मंत्रालय का प्रयत्न यह होना चाहिये कि इस विषय में किसी प्रकार की प्राविंशलिज्म का दृष्टिकोण न अपनाया जाय–यह भावना नहीं होनी चाहिये कि इतना हम लेंगे और उतना वे लें । यह समस्या इस प्रकार हल की जानी चाहिये कि देश की तरक्की के रास्ते में रुकावट न पड़े और देश का नुक्सान न हो ।

पब्लिक एकाउंट्स कमेटी, १९६२–६३ की आठवीं रिपोर्ट में कहा गया है :

"Comptroller and Auditor General has pointed out that the Central Board of Irrigation and power as it was constituted at present was not a "juridical person" and giving of grants to the board was not only constitutionally irregular but also fraught with risk in case of default".

इस बोर्ड का तीन चार लाख रुपये का हर साल का बजट है । उसके अलावा १७,५०० रूपए सैंट्रल गवर्नमेंट और स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स भी लम्पसम्म ग्रान्ट्स के रूप में देती हैं । इस लिए उस के कांस्टीट्यूशन, फंक्शन्ज, एक्टिविटिज और हर साल एकाउंट्स का आडिट होना चाहिये ।

अन्त में मैं एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव आडिट इन दि रिवर वैली प्रोजेक्ट्स के बारे में कुछ शब्द कहना चाहता हूं । पब्लिक एकाउंट्स कमेटी

१९५०-५१ से बराबर यह कहती रही है कि सब रिवर वेली प्रोजक्ट का आडिट होना चाहिये । आज उन में न कोई पब्लिक का आदमी है और न उन का आडिट हो सकता है । मेरा कहना है कि जितने भी बिजली के प्रोजक्टस हैं या जो भी बांध बनाये जा रहे हैं, उनमें पब्लिक के आदनी रखे जाय और उनका रेगलर आडिट होना चाहिये । मेरा विश्वास है कि अगर उन का आडिट हो, तो बहुत सा रुपया बच सकता है और उतने ही पैसों से योजनाय पूरी की जा सकती हैं ।

Dr. K. L. Rao (Vijayawada): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I first thought of reviewing the irrigation and power problems common to the whole of India, but having heard my hon friends, senior colleagues like Mr Jain and Mr. More who spoke before me, I shall speak about the river water disputes first.

Sir, on of the great events of this year is the resolving of the Sileru dispute between Andhra and Orissa. That dispute was there for years and it was resolved in the course of three hours—in one night—and the result is that both the projects, Balimala in Orissa and Guntawada in Andhra Pradesh are getting on very nicely. I wish the Ministry had made a mention of it in this report. I deeply regret that a similar agreement could not be reached in the case of the Krishna River. The dispute arose about four years back. The Krishna was literally set on fire. All the projects and new developments were stopped and the controversies developed more heat than light. If all the Members of the valley entered into a cooperative effort and cooled the waters of the Krishna by even to so small extent as 1 degree, the heat liberated and converted into electrical energy would have been sufficient to feed entire India for 3 years. The failure to reach an agreement was because of misunderstanding on two basic principles. These were mentioned by Shri S. S. More and Shri A. P. Jain. Therefore I am going to elaborate on them a little more than I had intended.

The first principle is that water which is necessary for food production should be conserved and should never be wasted even when you produce power. That is a basic principle observed all over the world. Even 70 years ago, under most difficult conditions, the Periyar dam was constructed and water diverted from west to east in order to feed the famine areas of the Madurai district. Our ambition is to do a similar thing to see that the dry areas of Ramnad which are parched also get similar help. Even now, the Parambikkulam dam which has been constructed in Madras involves diversion of water from the west to the east, though if the water had been allowed down the river, power could have been generated. That is so not only in this country. Even in the most advanced countries like the USA; the greatest importance is given to food production. For instance, there is a small river called Trinity. They have built the highest earth dam across that river just to divert the water through a tunnel 11 miles long to give irrigation facility to the Shasta valley. That being the case, I wonder why there is this emphasis on power development by diverting water to be wasted into sea.

The Krishna is a great river. It is an inexhaustible national bank. This problem of diversion should be dealt with in another context. The Krishna is the only river in the whole world which has got the largest amount of commanded area. The Krishna, once it leaves the mountains, enters an area where the rainfall is very little. The Krishna receives all its early and reliable waters in Western Ghats. There is another peculiar meteorological phenomenon namely the clouds which hit the Western Ghats, lose most of their water on the western side. Under these conditions of scarcity when there is such a large amount of land that requires irrigation and cultivation, what is the justification for diversion of water? If only the con-

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tention of these people is allowed, it means that water sufficient for 30 lakh acres would have been thrown into the sea. I appreciate the feelings of the people in that area that they will get cheap hydro-electric power. There is also another important point to note and that is, there is no national loss of power when the water goes down the river. Instead of tumbling down in one big fall, if the water is allowed to go down the river, the same amount of power is produced. When water goes down the Koyna dam, it descends, it comes to Bidri, then it comes to Alamatti, then it comes to Narainpur, Jal Durg, Srisailam and Nagarjunasagar and in all these places, it produces power. There is no national loss. I appreciate that this power is spread over three States instead of being concentrated in one area, that is, Southern Maharashtra.

I concede that this power will be necessary for the Maharashtra State. But, there are certain factors which we have to consider in this respect. I entirely agree that hydro-electric power will cost only half of thermal power, especially because that State is far removed from the coal fields and for some un-known reasons, coal prices are going up. I would submit this. When they have control over the Kalinadi and Bedi rivers, if they had harnessed them in preference to Koyna, they could have generated 3 million kw. That would have been useful not only for that area, but for the entire Southern Maharashtra. That opportunity was lost. There is a grid going from Sharavati to Goa. If that is extended to Koya, that would give the necessary power for Southern Maharashtra. Once that grid is established, it does not matter whether there is diversion or not, the rates will be uniform.

There is another important aspect that I would submit to my hon. colleagues from Maharashtra for their consideration and that is this. At the present moment, the installed capacity of Maharashtra is 1 million kw. All the power that can be extracted when this water is diverted to the west will be another 1 million kw. Due to difficulties of construction, this will be possible only at the earliest in 15 years. But, the load surveys indicate that the amount of power that would be required for Maharashtra in the next 15 years is 5 million kw. Thus even if you throw the whole water into the sea, it will give only 8 million kw. Where are you going to get the other 3 million? That 3 million will have to be generated by some other method.

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh: There is Tarapur.

Dr. K. L. Rao: Yes. Therefore, this 3 million will have to be generated either by nuclear energy or by better management of the coal fields and better transport and generating cheap thermal power or any other method. They have got to raise the 3 million kw. When you are going to develop 3 million kw., what is the difficulty in getting another 1 million, to save the water from being wasted? This 1 million kw. of hydro-electric power is only one-fifth of the total power requirement. How is the economy affected? Not only that. After 15 years, we are not going to stop electric power development in Maharashtra with 5 million kw. That is a very poor figure. We have got to plan for greater prosperity and in another 15 years, another 5 million or 10 million kw. will be required. Where is that power going to come from? I would, therefore, submit for the careful consideration of my friends from Maharashtra that they must urge on the Ministry of Irrigation and Power to see and plan out now itself how they are going to produce this power which is required for Maharashtra. That State is the pride of our country and it is industrially the most advanced State and its prosperity is our

prosperity. There is no question about that. How are you going to get all that power? Through nuclear energy or coal or oil engines or whatever it is. That is one question we have to face.

Of course, I agree that these areas must receive irrigation. The entire area that is fit for irrigation, that can be irrigated in Maharashtra will naturally have water. There is no question about that. If you are talking of irrigation in Maharashtra either from the Krishna or the Godavari, they will have the full amount of water. That is a different matter. If you talk of scarcity areas which cannot be irrigated, those areas must be dealt with separately. The only way to help those areas is to develop small-scale industries; that would give employment through introduction of electricity. For this, I would say that they should urge on the Ministry of Irrigation and Power to see that they are subsidised by giving power at a cheap rate. Therefore, the question of diversion of waters has to be very carefully considered. That is a problem for the whole of India. I am sure even my Maharashtra friends, once they are very clear about this subject of power requirements of their State, will agree that if it is throwing away of precious water for the production of power only, it is not serving the nation and also not serving their own needs. As an engineer, I would definitely have gone in for hydro projects where there are high heads and there are no other considerations. But we have to have regard for certain principles and that principle is that water must be conserved for the benefit of man, for producing food and that is most essential. Even in American practice, this is the main principle that is adopted.

14 hrs.

The second factor which was mentioned by Shri A. P. Jain was with regard to relationship between allotment of water and catchment areas of a river basin. I wish he were here. He had argued a case against himself. He has forgotten that he belongs to UP. I have never seen a case where water has been distributed or the allocation of water has been made on the basis of the catchment areas or connected factors. If you follow that principle you will come to the absurd position. For example, take the river Nile. The River Nile is about 4000 miles long, and it starts from Ethiopia, passes through Sudan and then enters into Egypt, and 60 per cent of the waters of that noble river is utilised right at the mouth in the delta. There they are irrigating 5-1|2 million acres, and on double crop, about 11 million acres are being cropped. Now, Egypt is embarking on the construction of another dam, after the completion of which, the 60 per cent utilisation will jump up to 70 per cent. There is plenty of land in Sudan, but, nevertheless, because of the fact that there are richer lands, and there is ancient cultivation, therefore, Egypt has been drawing upon that water. And what is the contribution of Egypt to the river Nile? It is nil; it is zero. You cannot even mention the word 'catchment' there, because there is nothing for catching, and there is just the flow of rain water. If you take a case of that type and apply the principle of the catchment area, then what will be the water that will be allotted from the Nile for Egypt?

Coming down to our own country, there is the Chambal river. The Chambal river is a wonderful river. Gandhisagar Dam which we have built on that river conserves water to the extent of 6 million acre-feet. It is a large amount of water. The entire water comes from Madhya Pradesh. Rajasthan contributes very little.

In spite of that, the waters are shared equally between Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh in the matter of irrigation. That is in accordance with the principle that has been enunciated

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namely allocations to be made to benefit as much area as possible according to the needs of each State. We may consider the nearest river, namely the Jamuna, which is just flowing by our side. The Jamuna is a noble river, and which conveys water as much as the Tungabhadra, in spite of the fact that its catchment area is only one-third of that of Tungabhadra. But the catchment area of the Jamuna affords an interesting lesson. I wish my hon. friend A. P. Jain were here to note what I am going to say. The catchment area of the Jamuna is 50 per cent in UP and only 2 per cent in Punjab. And yet, two-thirds of the water is taken by UP, in spite of the fact that UP has got extensive areas for irrigation. Today, what they are doing is that they are taking a lot of pains . . .

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh: What is the water contribution to the Jamuna from the UP?

Dr. K. L. Rao: All the water is from UP and Himachal Pradesh. Punjab contributes only two per cent of the catchment area and it contributes very little water; it is all from the hills, from the Himalayas, and 50 per cent of the catchment area of the Jamuna is from UP and still....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member must try to conclude now.

Dr. K. L. Rao: I am afraid that I must have another ten minutes more.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He can have five minutes more.

Dr. K. L. Rao: Five minutes would not be sufficient.

I was saying that 50 per cent of the catchment area of the Jamuna is in UP and only 2 per cent of the catchment area is in the Punjab, and yet two-thirds of the water goes to Punjab and U.P. gets only one-third. Thus it is clear that allotment of water is not done according to catchment area. If these points are understood properly, then al emotions will disappear. And I would request my hon. friends to hear this very carefully, namely that if these two principles are accepted and understood then all the emotions will disappear.

I welcomed the statement made by the hon. Minister the other day, that is, on the 23rd March, because it was creating that atmosphere of friendship and amity.

I remember in this connection the story of two Negroes who were out for a boxing match in the United States. They were ready to enter the boxing enclosure. One of the spectators called one of them and said 'Hullo, are you praying to God?'; and that man replied 'No, because the other man will also pray to God, and God will be in trouble. We are only going to have a fight hard and clean, but we shall not hurt each other.'. That is exactly what the hon. Minister's statement has done. It does not hurt any of the States.

In the absence of an agreement between the three States, the hon. Minister has made an appeal or a proposal for a working programme, of action for the present and of hope for the future. He has not shut out the hopes for the future. His proposals do not disfavour any of the States. His plan is a plan of river concord for the nation; it is a national plan of river concord for the nation, and in the interests of the country and also in the regional interests, it should be accepted and fully implemented.

In a case of this type, I would even request the hon. Minister to overlook the necessity for technical clearance before we start on projects, because already we have delayed them very much. We should already have started on projects on the Wainganga for the Vidarbha, Jaikwadi for Marathwada, Pochampad for Andhra Pradesh, Kukdi for Bhima Valley, and

Koyna Irrigation, Upper Krishna and Malaprabha and Srisailam. These are projects which have been held back, and if I were the man in charge I would straightway have started on these works. So, I would request the hon. Minister to waive these technical clearances and allow preliminary works to be started.

There is one other important point. Shri A. P. Jain had asked on what basis the waters had been allotted. I can quite easily say that they have given the least amount to Andhra Pradesh. That is all that they have done. Where the demand was the largest, they just gave the least amount. But I am not going to quarrel about it. What I am saying is this. The cost of utilising those waters which have been allotted will be Rs. 700 crores approximately. That is, you have got to invest Rs. 700 crores for works in the Krishna basin in order to utilise those waters. The amount of money that is being spent by all the three States in that basin for the third Plan is only Rs. 120 crores. So, in how many years or in how many plans are these works going to be done? Even if you accelerate all the works it may take four plans, whereas you are going to review the whole position at the end of three plans.

So, what is wrong with this statement? I would submit that this is indeed a very fair statement? I would submit that this is indeed a very fair statement, and in fact one of the fairest proposals, that have been made on the subject. I am not speaking for Andhra Pradesh or anything of that kind. I speak as a responsible engineer, and as a responsible citizen of this country that this must be entirely accepted in principle, and action must be taken.

I wish that the hon. Minister had made a proviso that bonus would be offered to those who utilise the maximum amount of water that has been allotted, and that bonus will not be in the form of money but in the form of additional water when the position is reviewed at the end of thirteen years. That is what we want. We want food to be produced for the country. We want no empty words or empty talking or emotional approach to this problem at all.

I would only mention that there is a slight error in the allocation for the Pochampad. I may say that this has not at all anything to do with the allocation. I am not saying anything at all about the allocation of water for the Marathwada area. It is one of those areas which I like best and that is a very highly deficit area so far as food is concerned, and it is also a scarcity area. That is why I say that Jaikadi project must be thought of and investigated and should be constructed immediately.

But my submission is that in the case of Pochampad, there seems to be a slight error. I would request the hon. Minister to rectify that, because the water that comes from the free catchment, that is, to say, after the completion of all the dams on the upper reaches of the river, the free catchment itself is 120 TMC, whereas it has been mentioned as 66 TMC. I believe that it is a mistake. What I am saying is that since the Pochampad project is planned out already and it is going to be taken up now, it may be designed on the basis of this figure. I am not thinking of the higher figure at the moment, because that will come after the observations are taken later on, and I am sure the observations will indicate a larger amount of water. I would like to submit about the formation of the river boards. I would say that the formation of the river boards, for the five rivers, namely the Mahe, the Mahanadi, the Tapti-Narmada, and the Sutlej-Beas-Ravi should not be proceeded with now, because there is the excellent CWPC organisation already there, which is a credit to our country. It has a chairman who is

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doing an excellent job, and who is a highly experienced engineer with a large amount of knowledge. Then there is the excellent hydrological section, there is the planning cell, and then there is the soil conservation cell and then there is the flood protection wing and so on. There is a full directorate there already. Therefore, where is the necessity now of going in for the formation of what might be called these advisory bodies? Where is the need to go in for another advisory body now? I would definitely request the hon. Minister to reconsider this problem and not to create this kind of advisory bodies unnecessarily; especially now when we are engaged in a grim struggle with an unscrupulous enemy on the north, when we are taxing the nation to the maximum, it is necessary to save all this money and not spend on advisory bodies. However, I would not say the same thing about the Narmada-Tapti valley authority. So far as the Narmada valley Authority is concerned, I would go the whole hog and support it.

Shri A. P. Sharma (Buxar): There is no need to wind up the advisory bodies; if the people on those advisory bodies are prepared to forgo their travelling and other allowances which they draw.

Dr. K. L. Rao: There is very great need for such an authority in the Narmada valley, and, therefore, it should be set up, and I would support it completely. This river has not been tackled at all these years, and now they have to construct six dams on it, and they are going to build so many canal systems, and they are going to have many power stations and so on, which are all in the best interests of the country. Therefore, that authority must be there, and I am definite about it, because there is action there and we must always encourage action.

I would, however, request the hon. Minister to remember one thing, namely that the work that is going to be done by the Narmada Valley Authority is all going to be engineering work, and the engineers are the best instruments of civilisation. He should not forget these two factors when he is appointing members for that authority, and he should not repeat the mistake that was completed earlier in the case of the DVC.

I wish I had a little more time. I want to speak only about the power position in the country.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He has already taken 22 minutes.

Dr. K. L. Rao: Could I have five minutes more. I have left the controversy.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There are other speakers.

Dr. K. L. Rao: I would say one word about the power position in the country. I would only submit that we are adding at the rate of half a million kw. per year. To reach our target, we require an addition of at least 1-1|2 million kw. per year that is three times our pace now. In the Fourth Plan, we are going to have an addition of 2-1|2 million kw. per year, that is five times our pace now. So we require a very terrific progress and radical reorganisation of the set-up for Power in the Ministry. Therefore, I would suggest that we should have a separate Ministry of Power. It is very essential, very urgent and very important. The Central Electricity Authority is at the moment not very active. It has to be made a dynamic body. A full-time Chairman must be appointed. The Power Wing of the CWPC must be separated and integrated with the Central Electricity Authority.

I wish I had more time to speak about these very important subjects which are of great importance to the nation. I conclude by paying my

tribute to the excellent work done by the Ministry, the hon. Ministers, the Secretary and the talented officers of the CWPC. I am sure more dynamic progress awaits them in the coming year. I support the Demands.

Shri Karni Singhji (Bikaner): An hon. Member a short while ago very correctly put it, that irrigation and power are the backbone of the country. But to us in Rajasthan, irrigation and power constitute our very lifeline. In a big country like ours, developing as it is, industrial base must necessarily depend on the sufficient availability of power. The same is the case with expansion of agriculture which must necessarily depend on expansion of irrigation facilities.

It was indeed a matter of great delight to everybody that the Bhakra dam has now been completed. I am sure it is a matter of pride for every Indian to see this great achievement of our Indian engineers.

While going through the Report, I find that sufficient emphasis has not been laid on rural electrification. Particularly as far as Rajasthan is concerned, now that the emphasis is on villages, to see that they have a better standard of living, it is essential that the expenditure on rural electrification is increased.

I had occasion recently to tour the Rajasthan Canal area, particularly in the northern part of Rajasthan, where it is going into service, and I would like to say that I was completely staggered at the magnitude of the work. While you tour that area, you see numerous canals, the Gang Canal, Bhakra canal and so on, and when you see the Rajasthan Canal, it is a really staggering, almost breath-taking, sight. I would like to take this opportunity of congratulating our Ministry and the band of devoted engineers of the country who are putting this gigantic scheme through.

As you are no doubt aware, the Rajasthan Canal will be the largest canal in the world; it will also be the longest canal in the world, and its discharge will be in the region of 18,500 cusecs at head; that is almost the flow of a small river. The Rajasthan Canal will irrigate, according to the latest figures, 26.20 lakh acres and in terms of cash crops and foodgrains, it will help produce 9.5 lakh tons of foodgrains worth Rs. 29 crores per annum. I am sure that everybody in this country is happy that the Rajasthan Canal will go through soon. It has the largest flow and we imagine that for the past 20 years, all our problems of over-population will be solved and we will have enough land in the desert where people can be habitated.

But this morning I was doing a small piece of mathematical calculation. I admit that I was never very much up in mathematics, but according to my calculation, if we assume that the total area to be irrigated will be, say, 30 lakhs acres allowing for an additional 4 lakh acres through lift irrigation, and if we allow 30 standard acres per family, it comes to one lakh holdings or approximately 5 lakh citizens who will be required to habitate this area. That, in terms of India's population increase is exactly equal to 18 days growth. So in spite of all the efforts we are making to increase the irrigated area with the construction of the Rajasthan canal, it will take only 18 days for our country to supply the population needed to habitate that area.

Obviously, that brings us to the question: are these projects, gigantic as they are, sufficient to meet the needs of our country? Or must we apply our brains to still larger projects which will produce larger flows of water and irrigate larger areas of our desert lands?

I would like to congratulate the Minister and his Department on having at long last accepted the principle

[Shri Karni Singhji]

that the Rajasthan Canal should be lined. For many years, we have debated on the floor of the House the feasibility of lining the Canal, but for various reasons including those of economy, it was first decided that the entire length of the Canal would not be lined. You know that in northern Rajasthan, over 30 years ago, the entire length of the Gang Canal which was constructed, was lined. I am glad that a certain amount of wisdom has dawned on Government which have at long last accepted the lining of the entire length of the Canal.

I would like to ask the hon. Minister one question. When the Rajasthan Canal was first planned, we had the assurance that 35 lakh acres would come under irrigation. Why is it that now the plans only have the total acreage to be covered by irrigation at 26.2 lakhs? While touring this area, I was rather shocked to see that the amount of emphasis that is normally necessary in any planned area like that of Rajasthan Canal by way of having roads, railways, landscaping, *mandis* and the like is not there. These should have gone hand in hand with the projects, but they are far lagging behind. I do hope that we will have an assurance that both these projects of development of canal and of the land as mentioned above will be taken up side by side.

That brings us to the question of settling people on this particular area likely to come under Rajasthan Canal irrigation. In view of the fact that we have a very large border with Pakistan and also considering the fact that this Canal will run parallel to this border, I hope we will be able to habitate a large number of families of ex-Servicemen so that it will serve the dual purpose not only of habitating these places with hard-working men but in case of need of having people who will form our second line of defence.

To the request to make the Rajasthan Canal into a navigable Canal, which has been voiced by Members from many parts of this country over and over again, I would once more like to add my voice. I hope the Rajasthan Canal will be made navigable. We also hope that in the process of making it navigable, we will connect it with the Kandla port. This will be one of the mightiest projects in the country and even the world. It is a project that has been considered many times by our engineers and I believe it is within the realm of possibility.

Reverting to the question of the Bhakra dam and the Bharkra project as far as northern Rajasthan is concerned, I would only like to ask one question: by what time will the canal become parennial? I belive it was promised that by 1962 the Bhakra dam would be supplying waters perennially to northern Rajasthan. I would like to have that assurance repeated, although we are a year behind time.

You might have heard during the last four years—and we discussed it also on the floor of the House—about floods in northern Rajasthan. While the average person associates Rajasthan with famines and desert, the fact still remains that a very large amount of devastation takes place in the Nali area where floods from the Otu reservior in Punjab have wrought great havoc. Sometimes we have had as many as two floods a year destroying both seasonal crops. We have taken up this matter with the hon. Minister many times. We have also taken it up with the hon. Prime Minister. I hope that something positive in the shape of a permanent remedy will come out of it.

14 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

While touring this flooded area the other day, I found that a very large

percentage of the crops of the Suratgarh Farm—of which the whole country is proud—was destroyed by these floods. The hon. Minister had informed me a while ago that they have at present two plans—a long-range plan and a short-range plan to combat the Nali floods. I believe the long-range plan will take considerable time. But the short-range plans are supposed to be possible and completed during the coming sowing season. I would like to request the hon. Minister to see that in spite of the fact that we may have the Chinese aggression on our hands, sufficient attempts would still be made towards controlling these floods in the manner in which Rajasthan had suggested to the Union Government, that the water which comes and which causes the floods, at least the surplus of it which is not required for irrigation purposes, should be diverted forwards the sand dunes in Rajasthan where extra cultivation can take place and we can protect the people and their farms from this devastation every year.

I would once more like to bring up the question which I have brought up before this House for almost eleven years now i.e. the supply of drinking water to the brackish water belt in Rajasthan near Lunkaransar. For eleven years we battled about this problem and last year on the 4th of May when the hon. Minister of Irrigation and Power called some representatives of Rajasthan to discuss the final solution to this problem, the enthusiasm that he showed in trying to solve this problem and the feeling of sympathy that he expressed towards the people who have to go through the hardships to get drinking water from nearly twenty miles in the desert in the hot weather, encouraged us and we thought that perhaps our problems would be over. We now find ourselves against the wall again and we hope we will have an assurance from the hon. Minister when he replies that the question of the feasibility of giving a lift canal from Birdwal to Lunkaransar ahead of schedule will be considered favourably. I shall quote to you from the Prime Minister's speech on this subject. While I was speaking on the President's Address in March 1962, where I made a reference to this particular problem of people having to travel over 20—30 miles to bring drinking water because water in that area is brackish and not drinkable by human beings, the Prime Minister was kind enough to refer to this problem in these terms:

> "One aspect which has not been forgotten in the Plan, but which came before me more vividly is that in some parts of the country greater amenities should come to the people—little things say—water supply in Rajasthan. The thought of it is irritating—that people cannot get good water yet. In some places they have to go miles to fetch their water. Whatever plans there should be, of course, in the plan it is certain that every village should be given pure water and may be by the end of the Plan, this will be done. Greater importance should be attached to the common, basic necessities of human life which everybody in India should have."

I think these are words of wisdom and in view of the fact that we are believing in socialist planning and socialist philosophy, obviously we cannot tolerate one part of the country to go without water. One of the most essential things in any socialist democracy is to give a reasonable standard of living and comfort to every citizen in the country. I know that this plan will cost in the region of Rs. 6 crores and is within the realms of possibility within a year or two if the Ministry were to put their brains to solve this problem once for all.

As far as power is concerned, Rajasthan has made great strides and so also Punjab. We are getting a

[Shri Karni Singhji]

great deal of power now from Chambal and Bhakra and so industrialisation should be planned alongside. It should be dovetailed with the progress because if we have a great deal of power and suddenly we cannot find uses for it, it would be a tremendous waste. I have been suggesting that as far as Northern Rajasthan is concerned, industrialisation should go hand in hand with these power projects. But unfortunately the State Government are not always so receptive to these ideas because they are far more obsessed with their regionalism but I do hope that the Central Government will be able to emphasise this point better.

I would like to make a brief reference to the thermal power plant and grids and the war. God forbid but if the war flares up and if India is ever involved in any form of aerial bombardment, our power porjects are likely to be cut off and it is essential therefore that we should always have as a standby emergency stations and grids which can cover distant parts of India and supply power on an emergent basis. In Rajasthan, I shall refer to my home town, Bikaner. We had a first class thermal power station that supplied electricity as far as 100 miles from that place. Today, with Bhakra power coming there, these thermal stations are being gradually disconnected and removed but the Government does not realise that we are at the tail end of the Bhakra power line and if the power supply is cut off for whatever reason, the entire dr'nking water supply system of the city of almost two lakhs will be jeopardised as we depend on electricity to pump water from 300 feet deep tube wells. I would like to request the Minister to see that the thermal power stations are not completely removed but kept as a standby in the event of breakdown from Bhakra power.

I shall not take up too much of the time because I know quite a large number of hon. Members wish to speak but I would like to repeat that the future prosperity of our country is dovetailed with our irrigation and power projects. Let not war distract us from achieving our targets in these fields, because as an hon. friend said, irrigation and power are the backbone of our country.

श्रीमती शकुन्तला देवी (बंका) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप ने मुझे आज बोलने का जो समय दिया है उस के लिए आप को धन्यवाद है ।

महोदय, आज हमारे सदन में सिंचाई एवं बिजली मंत्रालय की १९६३-६४ की बजट मांग रक्खी गयी हैं, मैं उन का स्वागत करती हूं । सिंचाई एवं बिजली मंत्रालय एक प्रमुख मंत्रालय है जिसके कि बिना हम आगे नहीं बढ़ सकते हैं । आज की संकटकालीन स्थिति में इस मंत्रालय का महत्व और भी अधिक बढ़ गया है और इसलिए हम गौर करके देखते हैं कि इस विभाग में ज्यादा से ज्यादा पैसा खर्च कर अपनी उत्पादन शक्ति को बढ़ावें ।

मैं पहले सदन का ध्यान सिंचाई की ओर दिलाना चाहती हूं । हम सब जानते हैं कि भारत एक कृषि प्रधान देश है । हमारी ज़मीन बहुत उर्वर है । अगर हम सिंचाई की अच्छी व्यवस्था कर सकें तो हम जल्द ही खाद्य के सम्बन्ध में आत्मनिर्भर बन सकते हैं । हम भारत सरकार के सिंचाई एवं बिजली मंत्रालय को धन्यवाद देते हैं कि हमारे भारत में बहुत बड़े बड़े बांध, नहर एवं बिजलीघर खुले हैं जिन्हें कि हम अपनी योजना के अनुसार पूरा कर रहे हैं । हम ने मरुभूमि, ऊसर भूमि को भी, उर्वर बनाया है और बना रहे हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान बिहार की सिंचाई व्यवस्था की ओर दिलाना चाहती हूं । हमारे बिहार में भी सिंचाई का इन्तजाम हो रहा है लेकिन अभी भी बहुत सा इलाका बाकी रहता है जहां सिंचाई का उचित प्रबन्ध नहीं हो सका है । अगर केन्द्रीय सरकार और राज्य सरकार मिल कर बड़ी बड़ी योजनाओं के साथ-साथ माध्यमिक एवं लघु योजना पर ध्यान दे तो हमारे किसानों को ज्यादा फ़ायदा पहुंच सकता है तथा हम जल्द ही आत्मनिर्भर बन सकते हैं । लेकिन हमें पूरी निगरानी की जरूरत है कि कैसा काम हो रहा है ।

मैं मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान अपने क्षेत्र की सिंचाई के बारे में दिलाना चाहती हूं । द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना में बड़ुआ जलाशय परियोजना बनाने का काम शुरू किया गया जिसके लिए ३.५ करोड़ रुपये की धनराशि निर्धारित की गई । इसको राज्य सरकार केन्द्रीय सरकार की सहायता से बना रही है । इसका काम आधा से ज्यादा हो चुका है लेकिन अपने निर्धारित समय पर यह काम राज्य सरकार पूरा नहीं कर सकी है । यह डैम भागलपुर जिले के बड़ुआ नदी को बांध कर बनाया जा रहा है । यह नदी पहले भागलपुर जिले की दुखदायी नदी कहलाती थी क्योंकि प्रायः इस में बाढ़ आ जाती थी तथा इसकी धार बहुत तेज थी । यह अपने पास के सैकड़ों और हजारों गांवों को नष्ट कर देती थी । यह डैम जो बांधा जा रहा है लेकिन वह मिट्टी का बांध है । हम नहीं जानते कि यह सफलीभूत हो सकेगा या नहीं क्योंकि हिन्दुस्तान में यह पहली किस्म का है जिसके अनुसार मिट्टी से कोई डैम बांधा जा रहा है । इसको लेकर उस इलाके की जनता में भय है कि कहीं अगर यह सफलीभूत नहीं हुआ तो सारा इलाका नष्ट हो जायगा जैसेकि गत वर्ष मुंगेर जिले के खड़गपुर बांध के टूटने से हुआ था । गत वर्ष ही इस डैम के बने हुए भाग में एक दरार निकल आयी थी जिसको कि भरने में करीब १ लाख रुपया लग गया । मैं जानना चाहती हूं कि इस तरह के कामों में क्यों नहीं कार्यवाही की जाती है ? क्या कारण है कि इस तरह का बांध एक ओर बांधा जाय और दूसरी ओर वह टूटता जाय ? हमारी राय है कि सरकार इसके लिए राज्य सरकार को चेतावनी दे कि इस तरह से रुपये की बर्बादी क्यों की जाती है ?

दूसरी परियोजना चान्दन स्कीम है, जो कि चतुर्थ पंच-वर्षीय योजना में बन कर तैयार होगी । इस पर सरकार को अभी से गिरानी रखनी चाहिए, ताकि यह जल्दी बनाई जा सके ।

मैं मंत्री महोदय को अपने क्षेत्र की सिंचाई के लिए एक सजेस्सन देना चाहती हूं । हमारे भागलपुर जिला में अमरपुर थाना में एक विलासी स्कीम करीब १२ लाख रुपये की लागत से बनाई गई थी, लेकिन उस से एक एकड़ जमीन भी नहीं पटाई जा सकी और वह स्कीम नाकाम साबित हुई । मेरा विचार है कि अगर बड़ुआ डैम की एक कैनाल को स मिला दिया जाये, तो इस से काफ़ी पटवन हो सकेगा । इस में केवल दो माइल तक की कैनाल बनानी पड़ेगी । यही विचार वहां की जनता का भी है । मैं निवेदन करना चाहती हूं कि केन्द्रीय सरकार इस पर ध्यान दे तथा राज्य सरकार से मिल कर उस कैनाल को बनवाने की कृपा करे ।

संथाल परगना में जसीडीह के पास एक नदी पुनासी नदी बहती है । पुनासी नदी की तलहटी दो पहाड़ों के बीच से गुजरती है । अगर इन दो पहाड़ों को बांध कर जलाशय बनाया जाये, तो एक बड़ा जलाशय बन जायगा तथा हजारों एकड़ जमीन का पटवन हो जायगा। इस इलाके में सिंचाई की एकदम कमी है । कुछ सालों से बिहार सरकार इस योजना का सर्वेक्षण करा रही है, लेकिन मुझे मालूम नहीं है कि इस बारे में क्या कदम उठाया गया है । मैं मंत्री महोदय को कहना चाहती हूं कि केन्द्रीय सरकार इस ओर ध्यान दे तथा इस योजना को जल्दी ही कार्यान्वित किया जाये ।

[श्रीमती शकुन्तला देवी]

हमारे बिहार में अभी भी अच्छे-अच्छे इलाकों में सिंचाई की सुविधा न होने के कारण काफ़ी सूखे का सामना करना पड़ रहा है । मैं पटना जिला के दक्षिणी हिस्से तथा गया जिले की ओर मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान दिलाना चाहती हूं । उन इलाकों में सिंचाई का उचित प्रबन्ध नहीं है । अफ़सरों की लापरवाही से भी कामों में काफ़ी बाधा हो रही है । मैं एक उदाहरण देना चाहती हूं कि पटना जिले के राजगीर क्षेत्र की कुछ जनता ने चार-पांच साल पहले बिजली के लिए दरख्वास्त की थी, ताकि वे लोग सरफ़ेस ट्यूबवेल बना सकें । वह दरख्वास्त मन्जूर भी कर ली गई, लेकिन अभी तक वहां पर बिजली नहीं पहुंच सकी है और न वहां पर यह काम ही शुरू हुआ है ।

इस के बाद मैं सरकार का ध्यान बिजली की ओर दिलाना चाहती हूं । मंत्रालय की रिपोर्ट में बताया गया है कि दूसरी योजना में १०,००० ग्रामों में बिजली लगाने के लक्ष्य से २,५६६ अधिक ग्रामों में बिजली लगाई गई तथा तृतीय पंच-वर्षीय योजना में २०,००० ग्रामों के विद्युतन के लिए १०५ करोड़ रुपये निश्चित कर दिये गये हैं । सरकार के आंकड़े तो ठीक हैं, लेकिन हम देखते हैं कि अभी भी कितने ही गांव ऐसे हैं, जहां दो साल से बिजली के खम्भे तथा तार लगे हुए हैं, किन्तु वहां अभी तक बिजली नहीं पहुंच सकी है। कहीं-कहीं लाइन भी है, लेकिन वहां पर महीने में दस दिन तो बिजली जलती है और बीस दिन लोगों को मिट्टी का तेल जलाना पड़ता है, जो कि लोगों को उपलब्ध नहीं है । इस तरह बिजली लगाने और रुपया ख़र्च करने की क्या जरूरत है ?

हम जानते हैं कि हमारे बिहार में डी० वी० सी० की बिजली मिलती है, लेकिन फिर भी हमें बिजली की कमी है । हम ने कल बिहार के एक पेपर में देखा कि वहां पर बिजली की कमी के कारण बहुत से औद्योगिक क्षेत्रों में काम में बाधा हो रही है । अगर बिहार में बिजली की कमी है, तो जल्द से जल्द पतराटू तथा चक्रधरपुर में नये थरमल पावर स्टेशन चालू किये जायें तथा तब तक के लिए बिजली वितरण के लिए उचित व्यवस्था की जाये, ताकि कोई फ़ालतू बिजली काम में न लाये । बिहार में बिजली की कमी होने का दूसरा कारण यह है कि बहुत से कन्ज्यूमर्स चोर बाजारों से बिजली जला लेते हैं, जिस से सरकार को काफ़ी नुकसान होता है ।

बिहार सरकार बिजली की कमी को पूरा करने के लिए एक बिजली का कारखाना टंडू सिलवई नामक स्थान में, जो कि रांची के पास है, खोल रही है । यह कारखाना जी० ई० सी० और ब्रिटेन की मदद से खोला जायगा और इस की लागत १ करोड़ २५ लाख रुपये है । वहां पर २०० एच० पी० की मोटरें और २५०० के० वी० ए० शक्ति के ट्रांसफ़ार्मर और स्विचगीयर तैयार किये जायेंगे । यह कारखाना शायद १९६६ तक बन कर तैयार हो जायगा । मैं चाहती हूं कि केन्द्रीय सरकार भी इसके निर्माण में पूरी मदद करे, ताकि ये सब चीजें हम को विदेशों से न मंगानी पड़ें ।

बिहार में इरिगेशन के लिए बिजली का रेट बहुत ज्यादा है और उस को कम किया जाना चाहिए, क्योंकि किसान लोग रेट ज्यादा होने के कारण बिजली को काम में नहीं ला सकते हैं ।

मंत्रालय की रिपोर्ट के अनुसार भी सारे हिन्दुस्तान में बिजली की कमी है और वह कमी तीसरी योजना में भी बनी रहेगी । मैं आप का ध्यान इस बात की तरफ़ दिलाना चाहती हूं कि हमारे हिन्दुस्तान में ज्यादातर मशीनें वगैरह अभी बिजली से ही चलती हैं । हम करोड़ों रुपये ख़र्च कर के बाहर से ये मशीनें वगैरह मंगाते हैं, लेकिन बिजली की कमी के कारण हम उन मशीनों के द्वारा ज्यादा से ज्यादा उत्पादन करने में मजबूर हो जाते हैं । इसलिए मेरा सुझाव है कि अगर सरकार

लोगों को बिजली नहीं दे सकती है, तो उसे पहले ही उन को आगाह कर देना चाहिए, क्योंकि इस तरह रुपया इन्वेस्ट करने से क्या फ़ायदा है । आज जब कि हम को विदेशी मुद्रा की ज्यादा जरूरत है, सरकार को केवल उतनी ही मशीनें मंगानी चाहिए, जिन को चलाने के लिए वह बिजली सप्लाई कर सके ।

आप ने मुझे समय दिया है, इस के लिए मैं आप को धन्यवाद देती हूं ।

Shrimati Vimla Devi (Eluru): Mr. Speaker, Sir, every one speaks about national integration, but we are not prepared to honour the agreements that were reached earlier. An agreement was reached in 1951 by Mysore, Madras and Maharashtra Governments about the distribution of the Krishna and Godavari river waters. At that time Andhra Pradesh had not been formed. Maharashtra was led by Shri Gadgil, and Mysore by Shri K. C. Reddy. But in 1960 these two State Governments raised objections about the agreement, challenging the capacity of the Central Government. One of the reasons for this is that at that time Orissa was not included. Sir, we have no objection if Orissa takes waters from the Godavari. If at all there is any fault with anybody, it is only with those Governments which agreed at that time, that is in 1951. I thought that the Centre would not give any importance to these objections. But, surprisingly, the matter was referred to a three-man Commission, known as the Gulhati Commission. I cannot understand the illegality of the 1951 agreement. It means that one part of the Government declares the other part illegal.

After the formation of Andhra Pradesh, the State Government have planned a number of power and irrigation projects in concurrence with the Central Government. Some were started and some were about to be started. But then objections were raised. Maharashtra claims four times the water that it was entitled to in 1951, after losing 12,000 square miles of area in the reorganisation of States. Mysore also claims a good deal of water, not to the original Mysore or to the parts that came to it from Hyderabad but to the parts that came from Maharashtra.

So all power and irrigation projects like Srisailam were stopped. As it is, the *per capita* consumption of electricity in Andhra is very low when compared to other States. And now all these projects have been stopped. As a result, Andhra has to face acute shortage of power. The public and the private sector could not establish any industries due to this power shortage. There was great demand from the upland scarcity areas that power should be supplied to them for digging wells for irrigation purposes. There also Andhra has suffered due to lack of power.

With regard to irrigation also, Andhra suffered a lot. We feel that great injustice has been done to Andhra, both in the Krishna and Godavari basins. Krishna and Godavari are two different, completely independent rivers. But the Centre always somehow refers to them as though they were both one and the same river and they belonged to the same basin.

Andhra is supplying, as it is, 1 million tons of foodgrains to the other States, and by the completion of the Nagarjunasagar project we thought that we would be able to produce 2 million tons more of food products to the country, and we thereby hoped that we would be able to wipe out the food deficiency from the face of our country. For the first stage of Nagarjunasagar they have to spend Rs. 140 crores, and for the second stage it will be Rs. 30 crores. By spending Rs 140 crores in the first stage we will be able to irrigate 20 lakh acres, thereby producing 1 million tons of food products. By spending just another Rs. 30 crores we will be able to irrigate another 15 lakh acres, thereby producing nearly double the

[Shri Vimla Devi]

amount of foodgrains. But due to the dispute the Centre has not given clearance to the second stage. I feel that the Irrigation and Power Ministry is penny-wise in this.

Sir, there seems to be a mistaken opinion that Andhra is having two crops under Krishna. I wish to say that only a small quantity of land in the Godavari basin in Andhra has second crop facilities and the amount is very little. The Nagarjunasagar Phase II scheme will irrigate the scarcity areas of Guntur, Nellore, Podili and Darisi taluks, and some upland areas of West Godavari. The present award causes delay in completing the Nagarjunasagar project. I hope this will be taken up immediately after the completion of the first stage.

While Mysore will be able to construct upper Krishna projects in Mysore territory, the border areas of Andhra will suffer. This also must be remedied by the Ministry. At Pochampad, in the Godavari basin, Telengana received a bad treatment. For a project which has been thoroughly investigated, as against 300 TMC, only 66 TMC were allowed. The water in the upper Godavari could have been more equitably divided, between Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh. Under these circumstances, diversion of water to the Arabian Sea should not have been thought of by the Central Government. Maharashtra can be developed only through power, and I agree on that point. But water that is needed for drinking and for irrigation purposes should not be thrown into the sea. Some other device must be provided to give power to Maharashtra. Moreover, in the interests of the whole nation, the same amount of power can be produced while the water irrigates about 30 lakh acres Thereby the food problem could be solved.

I have not heard anywhere in the world that water which can be used for the purpose of irrigation and for drinking may be thrown into the sea! To me it seems to be criminal.

I am surprised to hear the demands coming form the great nation, Maharashtra, the nation of Shivaji. Because we refused to agree, does it mean that all this water should be thrown into the Arabian Sea? We were called thieves, that we were unreasonable and all sorts of things. Andhra is very poor in industry. As you know, the facts have been placed before the House, as to the position of Andhra in relation to industries and irrigation. So, this should not be grudged; water should be given to us. We do not grude industries to Maharashtra. We want Maharashtra to be industrialised very powerfully, because only through industries we can develop And Maharashtra indeed has already developed in the matter of industries to a great extent. About the accusation of our being thieves and all that, we seek the protection of the powerful Central Government from such attacks.

I am glad that the award has given Madras drinking water. I feel that the Government has set up a bad precedent in repudiating the agreement of 1951. Ill-feelings and tension have been created between the neighbouring States. The Central Government should have taken a decision long ago. There are so many disputes like the dispute which has been referred to—namely, the dispute between Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh. Such disputes should not take long for a settlement. These should be settled very quickly and a decision given, so that the neighbouring States could have good relationship.

I must congratulate the Ministry that at least they were able to come to some interim decision, though I feel dissatisfied because the final agreement has not been reached. We are happy because the green signal has been given to proceed with our projects which are being held up for so many years.

Even the minimum justice done to Andhra is not appreciated by some hon. Members from Maharashtra. They

are very powerful, and Andhra is not allowed even to get some water for irrigation. According to the demands of Maharashtra, the water should be allowed to flow into the sea. I do not say all this with any provincial outlook at all. Even if I had lived in Maharashtra or in any other State, I would have said the same thing, without any provincial feeling. A senior Congress Member, Shri A. P. Jain, was speaking for Mysore. I know that he was speaking for Mysore because he was elected from Mysore State, and not from Uttar Pradesh. So, he claimed that he has no provincial chauvinism. Like that, I also say that we have no provincial chauvinism; but we speak from a greater national outlook.

I want to invite the attention of the Ministry to one important thing, and that is about flood control in Andhra areas. If you see the report on the Ministry of Irrigation and Power, you will see that nothing has been said about flood control. No scheme has been taken up in Andhra. Every year we suffer from floods in the Godavari and Krishna rivers, or from the floods in the small rivulets like Budamerlu, Tammileru and Ramileru. All these rivers flood an extensive area of irrigated land, and they all fall into the lake of Kolleru. I think that Kolleru is 400 sq. miles. In turn, that lake floods all the surrounding irrigated areas and fields. Great care should be taken to have these flood control schemes. These projects should be taken up immediately, and the floods in the lake, rivulets and the big rivers should be kept in check.

Shri Dasappa (Bangalore): Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is not very often that I participate in the debate, because you have assigned to me a very important job which takes away much of my time. But there are occasions when I should break my silence and say what I feel on certain important questions.

First of all, with regard to power, let me say a few things. As Chairman of the Estimates Committee I presented its report only about three days ago, and I am very happy to see that many of my colleagues have referred to the recommendations made therein. Since we have given all the reasons for those recommendations, I do not want to take much time, but I might say that the Ministry and possibly the Planning Commission committed a grievous blunder in not putting power in the core of the Plan. They lifted it out of the core, and the result is, today, instead of 6·90 million killowatts, we have been able to generate only about 5·60 million kilowatts at the end of the second Plan. I believe this is a matter which even the Ministry cannot deny. If they had only a little foresight as to the nature and the extent of the demand of power, they would have seen to this shortfall in the production of power and avoided it. I hope in the third Plan period they will avoid the mistakes that were committed in the earlier Plans and that they will reach the target.

Another point I want to say is this. These schemes for the generation of power should be taken up well ahead of the next Plan. If they are sought to be taken up towards the end of the third Plan or in the beginning of the fourth Plan, I ask, how is it possible for them to utilise the first two or three years for the generation of power. So, I would suggest what is known as perspective planning.

I would mention another thing. It is recognised that hydel power is always cheaper than thermal power or even nuclear power. The capacity of India today is to generate about 41 million kilowatts of hydel power.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Have you investigated into the cost of nuclear power? While it has been mentioned that hydel power is cheaper, the nuclear authorities claim that nuclear power is the cheapest.

Shri Dasappa: I can tell my hon. friend Shri Mathur one thing. I do not think that the Atomic Energy Commission has claimed that nuclear power could ever be cheaper than hydel power. The only thing that they have said is that we can approximate in course of time to the cost of hydel power. Since these hydel projects do not waste our national assets—based as they are for perpetual sources, as it were and it is not like thermal power—all the blueprints possible for the generation of hydel power may now be got ready so that when our resources permit it, we can immediately resort to those schemes, for the generation of power.

The justification for my standing up today to speak is obviously, as my hon. friends can guess, the rather controversial subject of the distribution of Krishna and Godavari waters. I am glad some of the speakers who have preceded me have brought out a number of important points. I would like to offer my thanks to Dr. K. L. Rao for having enducated us on this question. We made the best of efforts. I do not say that would have committed all the States, but informally we tried our best but we could not agree. It does not matter what criteria you adopt, but let there be some determination of the shares of the States. But, as you have seen, that is a point on which Mysore and Maharashtra agreed, but Andhra Pradesh would not agree. I have also said, once the shares are determined, let us have some adjustments, having regard to the commitments already entered into and possibly other requirements also. But this was a thing on which unfortunately we could not agree upon. The Ministry probably had the cat in the bag already and they only brought it out because we could not offer them any concrete solution.

My point is, quite apart from the relative merits, on which I may crave your indulgence for a few minutes later on, the procedure itself is not correct for solving problems of this nature. Dr. Rao quoted the case of the utilisation of the Nile river and so on. Those are bygone days, when there was no UN or no international adjudication of the relative rights. But now because of the Montevideo Convention and others, a certain set of principles have grown. In the case of international rivers—it may not apply wholly to our case but the principles hold good—the upper riparian right-holders have the sovereign right to utilise the waters as they choose. In course of years, this was found to be not fair and there were certain conventions. It is incumbent upon any State which has a project to intimate the other riparian right-holders about the project and the others who are interested in the utilisation of those waters have got to lodge their views and put forward their case within a reasonable time—I think within three months or so. Then, if they agree to it, it is all right. Otherwise, the States concerned must meet together at a conference and try to appreciate only another's point of view. That is the thing which I am insisting upon here. If even after that conference, there is no possibility of arriving at a settlement, then you go to juridical settlement. I would have very much appreciated if in this case the three States had been brought together. For some reason or another it was not done There is just one sentence in the statement that it tried in 1960, but it could not be solved. How can one conference with meagre data or with no data worth proceeding upon, bring any result? Each State would be asking for its own share depending upon its own data. Now, the Gulhati Commission has been constituted and there is a mass of reliable data. So far as Mysore is concerned, we go by the Gulhati Commission's facts because it is a fact-finding Commission.

Shri Thirumala Rao (Kakinada): You call it reliable? Question.

Shri Dasappa: Except for a wee bit with regard to Godavari flow with

which Mysore has hardly anything to do it is reliable. So far as Krishna is concerned, I consider it reliable.

Krishna has got a given quantity of water. What is that quantity? Andhra Pradesh has got schemes for the utilisation of 2020 T.M.C. ft. The Minister says, we shall now think of 1800 T.M.C. schemes. If one State alone can project schemes for 2020 T.M.C., may I ask whether there are no waters beyond 1800 T.M.C.? My point is, there was more water than 1800 T.M.C., but the Ministry was not inclined to look into it. They thought, it would be better to leave it for the future. am not going to quarrel with that. But the question is only of determination. Are there no principles by which we can go? Dr. Rao said that there were no such principles. I may tell him of a recent case. A case has arisen in regard to the river Lauca between Chile and Bolivia. Chile is upstream and Bolivia is downstream. Chile wanted to divert the water through a tunnel to another area where there is fertile agricultural land of its own. I am not going very much into the details. The determination was that 47 per cent of the river water was the share of Chile. How did they come to it? All that I want to say is, please adopt any criteria but let there be a determination of the shares. If the area of a State in the basin through which the fertilising waters flow are not to utilise those waters at least to the extent that they can, would it be right to send down the waters for those who have much more than what they ought to have by way of their rightful share?

There are other considerations like scarcity. I am just quoting facts and if anybody can challenge them, I m prepared to accept it. An area which has below 20 inches of rainfall is known as scarcity area. About 58 per cent of the total scarcity area is in Mysore. Likewise, the ratio of the irrigated area to the cultivable land is hardly 5 per cent. In certain districts it is just 1 or 2 per cent, whereas in Andhra Pradesh it is already 26 per cent. I am just quoting these figures to show that there is a justifiable case for Mysore to ask for a better share than it has got. I am thankful to the Minister for having given the go-by to the 1951 agreement, which was never ratified by Mysore. Therefore, there is no fun in going back to it and I am glad of that. I should congratulate the Ministry for having given the final go-by to the so-called 1951 agreement, which was no agreement at all.

15 hrs.

So far these Mysore areas are concerned, they are mostly parched lands. If there are at least some industries and so on, I can very well understand it. But in the Bombay-Karnataka and Hyderabad-Karnataka region we have got nothing else except arid tracts of land. So, we say that we must have a reasonable share. I quite agree that these 600 T.M.C. will tax all our energies and our resources for the next two plans. I do not deny that. But it does not mean that we should not be answerable to posterity. Therefore, I lodge my protest on the major issue, i.e., in the matter of non-determination of shares. What I have suggested are the rightful criteria which anybody should adopt and there is no other criteria. If you adopt this, then what happens? What do we see? Andhra, which has the lowest share judging from these criteria, has got the highest amount of water, and Mysore which should have got nearly half the share has got one-third only. Of course, as Shri Jain has stated, there is a margin still, a sizeable amount of water, which could be available after the due assessment of the flow. Let them say now "These are your shares; we want to take away so much to Andhra because of such and such reasons." Then I might have no objection to it. Then, with eyes open, we will know how much they are taking away. But, if, on the other hand, regardless of their share

[Shri Dasappa]

they construct huge dams, the position will change beyond remedy.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member may resume his seat for a minute. There are a very large number of hon. Members who are very anxious to speak on this subject, and I can very well appreciate their desire, because this is a subject in which all States are interested. So, I think we might sit up to 7 o'Clock so that I can accommodate more Members.

Several Hon. Members: Yes

Shri Dasappa: Even now it is not too late because the projects are yet to be taken up. So, I would beg of you to have a more scientific assessment of the waters available, on the one hand. The shares which the different States are entitled to on the other, may kindly be determined first of all. Then we can go to the other questions.

Many other points have already been referred to by my hon. friends. I would say that this question of 75 per cent dependability is a matter which we have disputed because the average flow for thirty years past has shown 200 T.M.C. at Vijavawada. So, I see no reason why we should go down to 1,800 T.M.C. Without taking much of your time, I would plead that there should not be any kind of finality, so far as these allocations of 800, 600 and 400 to the three States are concerned, and in the meantime we should go through the projects. I am of the view that it should be need-based. Are any of our projects fantastic? If, within my share, I give projects to the tune of 1,000 or 1,200 T.M.C., is that fatastic? When on the other hand, the Andhra friends give projects for 2,020 T.M.C. in a river which can only give us 1,800 T.M.C., I ask which is more fantastic? Why should people say that ours are bogus schemes?

With regard to lift irrigation, as Shri Jain has stated, I think there is no difficulty at all. We have got very good sources of hydel power. We generate power and we need water. Then, our crop pattern is also different; it is not paddy alone; it is 70 per cent millets, 20 per cent paddy and 10 per cent cane etc., and we make the best use of the waters available. Therefore, I would request the Ministry to kindly bear this in mind, especially when they try to give clearance to the projects.

One last point and I am done. I am one of those who believe that if during the initial years, the last Plan and the present period particularly, the Ministry and the Planning Commission had given clearance to the projects to which nobody had objected, neither the upstream people nor the downstream people—so much bitterness would not have been there. I am sure, Dr. Rao would not have objected to schemes like Malaprabha and Upper Krishna. By now they would have been half way through. Yes, the Ministry hung on to those projects and gave no clearance to them. This is a matter which has created a certain amount of bitterness. I feel, they should have taken a very comprehensive view of things and given clearance to these. Then the energies of the States would have been diverted to something more constructive, instead of indulging in these controversies.

15.05 hrs.

[SHRI THIRUMALA RAO *in the Chair*]

श्री शिवमूर्ति स्वामी (कोप्पल): माननीय सभापति महोदय, इस लोक-सभा में एक नई भाषा शुरू हो गयी है कि राष्ट्र के नाम पर दूसरों के हक को, दूसरों को जिन्दगी देने वाली चीज को छीन लिया जाए। यह एक नया दौर शुरू हो रहा है।

मैं ने श्री के० एल० राव के भाषण को बहुत शान्ति से सुना, लेकिन मुझे अफसोस है कि एक टैकनिकल इंजिनियर होते हुए भी

उन्होंने एक आंकड़ा और एक फैक्ट भी हाउस के सामने नहीं रखा । सिर्फ यह बताया है कि तमाम दुनिया में कृष्णा और गोदावरी के पानी से बिजली और पानी देंगे और सब कुछ देंगे । क्या आंकड़े उन्होंने रखे हैं पार्लियामेंट के सामने । मैं प्रार्थना करता हूं कि इस तरह के भाषण करके दूसरों का हक छीनने की कोई वजह नहीं है और उनको ऐसा कहने का कोई हक नहीं हो सकता ।

श्रीमती यशोदा रेड्डी (करनूल) : सारी दुनिया को तो देने के लिए उन्होंने नहीं कहा ।

श्री शिवमूर्ति स्वामी : माननीय लेडी मेम्बर शान्ति से सुनें, भावना में न आवें । गुलाटी कमीशन ने क्या कहा है । इस मिनिस्ट्री ने २३ मार्च को निर्णय लिया था उस दिन को मैं अपने लोगों के लिए, उस फैमिन एरिया के भाइयों के लिए, काला दिन मानता हूं । २३–३४ मिलियन एकड़ तमाम फैमिन एरिया है और कृष्णा और गोदावरी के कैचमेंट एरिया में है । इसमें से मैसूर में ४४,६१३ स्क्वायर माइल है और इसके बाद स्कारसिटी एरिया देखा जाए तो इसी कैचमेंट एरिया के अन्दर जो दामन में आता है, वह ५८ पर सेंट है । ५८ पर सेंट हमारा स्कारसिटी एरिया रहते हुए और इसका हक रहते हुए मैं अपने दोस्त के० एल० राव से और लेडी मेम्बर महोदया से पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या हम अपना घर के पानी का इस्तैमाल भी नहीं कर सकते । यह तो ऐसी बात हुई कि हमारे घर की बावली का पानी दूसरे घर का आदमी तो ले जाए लेकिन हम इस्तैमाल न कर सकें ।

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member may please address the Chair.

श्री शिवमूर्ति स्वामी : क्या यह वाजबी है ? मैं यह सवाल लोक-सभा के सामने मामूली सवाल के तौर पर रखना चाहता हूं । जितने भी यहां आंकड़े पेश किए गए हैं उनको छोड़ता हूं ।

इस हाउस में सन् १९५१ के एग्रीमेंट के बारे में बार-बार कहा जा रहा है । क्या है यह सन् १९५१ का एग्रीमेंट ? इस एग्रीमेंट के द्वारा हमारे भाइयों के हक पर पत्थर डाल कर आपने स्टेटमेंट और एलोकेशन किया है । इतने तमाम इंजिनियर होते हुए और इतना रुपया खर्च करने के बाद ऐसा निर्णय क्यों लिया गया इसका रीजन नहीं मालूम होता । बड़े-बड़े लोगों ने इस एग्रीमेंट को अनसाइंटिफिक बताया है । मैं उस एग्रीमेंट पर मिनिस्टर की कमेंट को पढ़ता हूं :

"As grave doubts were expressed at the conference about the validity or otherwise of the 1951 Agreement, my Ministry had the whole matter examined by the Ministry of Law at the highest level. Briefly, the advice of the Ministry of Law was that the Agreement was legally wholly ineffective and unenforceable."

एटार्नी जनरल से ज्यादा बड़ा और कौन हो सकता है हिन्दुस्तान में जो इस बारे में सही निर्णय दे सके ?

फिर आगे इसमें लिखा है :

"This view was generally supported by the Attorney General of India, who stated that the Agreement must be treated as having become void; if it was not void at least partially *ab initio*."

एटार्नी जनरल के इन रिमार्क्स के बाद सन् १९५१ का वह एग्रीमेंट मिट्टी में मिल गया है । क्या इसी तरह से यह सरकार नेशनल इंटैग्रेशन करना चाहती है ? आप पानी को वहां ले जाना चाहते हैं जहां पर आलरैडी ४० से ७५ परसेंट तक इर्रीगेशन हो रहा है । आंध्र के लिए आप अगर पानी ले जाते हैं तो हमें उसके लिए कोई ऐतराज नहीं है लेकिन वह दूसरों की कौस्ट पर न ले जाया जाय । अगर आंध्र के वास्ते पानी का फ़ेयर शेयर दिया जाये तो हमें कोई ऐतराज नहीं है । जो प्रोजेक्ट्स उन्होंने शुरू किये हैं

[श्री शिवमूर्ति स्वामी]

उनके लिए मैं उनको बधाई ही दूंगा। लेकिन यह जरूर कहना चाहूंगा कि हमारे कर्नाटक के जिलों के वास्ते बइंसाफी तो न की जाय। स्टेट्स रिआरगेनाइजेशन के पहले कर्नाटक के तीन जिले जो कि हैदराबाद में थे और चार जिले महाराष्ट्र में थे उनके इंटरैस्ट ने बहुत सफ़र किया है। उस वक्त हमारे इंटरैस्ट को कोई देखने वाला नहीं था। चूंकि हम माय-नारिटी में थे इसलिए यह हमारी बदक़िस्मती रही कि हमारे इंटरैस्ट ने सफर किया। इस के लिए मैं सदन के सामने कुछ जिलों के इर्रीगेशन के आंकड़े रखना चाहता हूं :—

महाराष्ट्र में अहमदनगर, पूना, शोलापुर, सतारा और सांगली के इर्रीगेशन का परसेंटेज इस प्रकार है :—

अहमदनगर ५.८ परसेंट है। पूना ८.५ परसेंट है। शोलापुर ६.७ परसेंट है, सतारा ११.६ परसेंट है और सांगली ५.७ परसेंट है। मैसूर के जिलों का परसेंटेज इर्रीगेशन का इस प्रकार है :—

बेलगांव ६.१ परसेंट है। बीजापुर १.६ परसेंट है, गुलबर्गा १.४ परसेंट है, रायचूर १.२ परसेंट है और धारवार ७.४ परसेंट है। आंध्र प्रदेश के जिलों में इर्रीगेशन का परसेंट इस प्रकार है :—

नेलोर ३६.६ परसेंट, गुंटूर कृष्णा ३५.४० परसेंट और नलगोंडा १६.३ परसेंट है।

मद्रास में इर्रीगेशन का परसेंटेज इस प्रकार है :—

चिंगलपुर ७५.१ परसेंट और एस० अरकोट ४७.४ परसेंट।

इन आंकड़ों को देखने और मुकाबला करने से मालूम हो जायगा कि आंध्र प्रदेश और मद्रास अपनी कोस्टल डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स पर इर्रीगेशन की सुविधा और बढ़ाना चाहते हैं जहां कि पहले से ही ४० परसेंट से लेकर ७५ परसेंट तक इर्रीगेशन की सुविधा मौजूद है। पानी के इस तरह के नामुनासिब बंटवारे से मैसूर के जिले जहां कि इर्रीगेशन की सुविधा पहले से ही काफ़ी कम है अर्थात् १ से लेकर ७ परसेंट तक है वे बिलकुल हमेशा के लिए हाई और ड्राई रह जायेंगे। अगर फेयर शेयर के हिसाब से पानी आप पहुंचायें तो मुझे कोई ऐतराज न होगा। अगर कहीं के लिए आप १०, २० टी० एम० सी० अधिक भी पहुंचायें तो भी ऐतराज न होगा लेकिन जहां वाजिबी तौर पर मैसूर और महाराष्ट्र के जिलों को इर्रीगेशन की सहूलियत मिलनी चाहिए वह नहीं दी जाती है और आंध्र प्रदेश को इस तरह से फरदर इर्रीगेशन के बेनीफ़िट्स दिये जा रहे हैं तो यह तो सरासर नाइंसाफी हमारे साथ बर्ती जा रही है। जहां हमारे मैसूर के उन जिलों को १६०० टी० एम० सी० पानी मिलना चाहिए था अगर १२०० टी० एम० सी० ही मिल जाता तब भी हमें संतोष हो जाता लेकिन हमें केवल ६०० टी० एम० सी० ही दिया जा रहा है। आंध्र वालों को इस तौर से ज्यादा से ज्यादा सहूलियत दी जा रही है और हम लोगों के साथ सरासर नाइंसाफी की जा रही है। इस तरह अनुचित बटवारे से वहां की जनता में तीव्र असन्तोष फैलना बहुत स्वाभाविक है। इस अवसर पर मैं इस आरबिटरेरी डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन के खिलाफ़ प्रोटैस्ट करना चाहता हूं।

I lodge here the strongest protest before the Lok Sabha. I show my 'No confidence' in the Ministry on the attitude taken by the Ministry. In saying these words I really feel regret and I may be excused. But these are the real things which are going on arbitrarily in this Lok Sabha. Political pulls are moving in the Ministry in deciding such things . . . (*Interruption*). I withdraw that word.

Shrimati Yashoda Reddy (Kurnool): The Lok Sabha has nothing to do with this agreement... (*Interruption*).

Mr. Chairman: Let him conclude his speech.

श्री शिवमूर्ति स्वामी : इसके अलावा में हाउस के सामने एक और चीज रखना चाहता हूं । गुलाटी कमीशन ने भी अपनी रिपोर्ट में जो सिफारिशें की हैं उनके खिलाफ सरकार का निर्णय है । गुलाटी कमीशन ने यह कहा था :—

"It should be possible on the basis of the information contained in this report, field reconnaissance and some preliminary surveys to be carried out, to prepare a preliminary project report in about six months and establish the feasibility, or otherwise, and scope of the proposed diversions from the Godavari to the Krishna.

As soon as this preliminary project report has been prepared, final decision can be taken in regard to;

the scope of the Nagarjunasagar Project in the light of the diversions from the Godavari; sanctioned or abandonment of the Nagarjunasagar Hydro-electric Project; and the scope of the Srisailam Project."

यह झगड़ा आज से नहीं बल्कि इसको चलते १२ साल हो गये लेकिन सरकार ने इसके लिये कोई ऐसा कोआरडिनेटेड प्लान तैयार नहीं किया, ६ महीने की तो बात ही दूर रही, जिससे कि यह मामला न्यायपूर्ण ढंग से हल हो जाए । इसी तरह से रिहैन्द डेम के सवाल को लेकर उत्तर प्रदेश और मध्य प्रदेश के बीच झगड़ा चल रहा है और वह भी काफी साल से चल रहा है । उस झगड़े को हल करने के लिये भी सरकार ने कोई कदम नहीं उठाया है । मैं तो यह कहना चाहता हूं कि आज डा० क० ल० राव ने एक इंजीनियर की हैसियत से जो यह दावा किया कि यह नेशनल प्लान के बारे में डिसीशन है तो मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि ऐसी बात नहीं है ।

It is not a decision about the national plan; it is a decision about the Andhra plan. It is a decision of arbitrariness by the Ministry . . .

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member must conclude his speech. There are many more hon. Members to speak. I have allowed him a minute more than he was entitled to.

Shri Sivamurthi Swamy: "It is seen from the above table that Andhra Pradesh and Madras intend to further increase irrigation on their coastal districts which are already provided with irrigation varying from 40 to 75 per cent. As a result of these intentions the Mysore's districts with irrigation varying from 1 to 7 will be practically left high and dry for all time to come."

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member should conclude. He has to abide by the time-limit. Shri Khadilkar.

श्री शिवमूर्ति स्वामी : मैं आखिर में पुनः अनुरोध करूंगा कि इस पर दुबारा गौर किया जाए और इस पर फिर से एक नया डिसीशन लिया जाये ।

Mr. Chairman: Will the hon. Member please resume his seat?

Shri Khadilkar (Khed): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would have very much liked to deal with the general power and irrigation problems, but now as certain issues have been raised in connection with the dispute regarding the allocation of the Krishna and Govodavari waters, I will first deal with this question which is of importance particularly to three or four States in this region.

The Ministry slept over the Report of the Gulhati Commission for seven months. I thought that when they give their decision or award, they will give due consideration to all the regions and their requirements. But unfortunately this Ministry has taken the decision on an *ad hoc* basis and, as my hon. friend, Shri Dasappa said, no firm principle or guiding factor is

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there is taking decisions. This is one aspect which has vitally and initially vitiated the whole approach of this Ministry to this problem which is pending solution for the last more than three years. I do admit that they had to wait till the Gulhatil Commission's Report was out. It was a fact-finding commission and they have done a good job. The engineers, I must say, have applied their mind in an objective manner. But the question is whether allocation of waters between Andhra Pradesh, Karnatak and Maharashtra was done equitably. That is the first thing.

I would like to point out to my hon. friend, Shri K. L. Rao.....

An Hon. Member: Not Shri, but Dr. K. L. Rao.

Shri Khadilkar:.....who advocated very ably, unfortunately, the case of Andhra, though he never intended to do that, that with his long service experience as an eminent engineer, I thought he would apply his mind in a different manner. In this country when issues where regional interests are involved or when they crop up, everybody stands first for the region and even scientists brush aside or twist the truth when regional considerations come up. We have seen that even an hon. lady Member of the Communist Party who just now spoke could not hide her regional patriotism while considering this issue which is going to determine the course and in what manner we are going to administer the allocation of waters between irrigation and power.... (*Interruption*) The hon. lady Member will keep quiet .....(*Interruption*). Let her hold her tongue.....(*Interruption*).

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Members will please resume their seats. My hon. friend, Shri Khadilkar, is an old and experienced Member of this House and nobody expects him to use such language even if he is a bit provoked. He is accustomed to it for long. But I should, as a friend, advise him that such expressions need not be used, specially in respect of a young lady Member.

Shri Khadilkar: I never wanted to be discourteous.....(*Interruption*).

While the question of allocation was being discussed, the engineers who are dealing with this problem were more concerned with one type of use of water. In a backward economy, where agriculture is the mainstay of economy, water forms the primary source of agricultural production. But in the modern age all over the world, there is an alternative use of water and you have got to choose which is the best economic use of water. I would plead with my hon. friend Dr. Rao who is a technician. But technicians without a background of social engineering, as we call it, or social sciences, sometimes commit these mistakes. Now, here is a monograph by a well-known Indian institution, by the Gokhale Institute of Poona, "Economic Evaluation of alternative uses of Koyna-Krishna water for irrigation and power." They have examined this problem altogether on a new plane. I would appeal to the House to understand the other aspect of it. You say, 800 TMC to Andhra, 600 TMC to Karnatak and 400 to Maharashtra. What is the criterion. On what basis have you decided? When you say, the western diversion is a waste, have you seen it? You say, the upper riparian regions are usually bound to be regions of scarcity and that they should not grumble. My hon. friend gave instances from all over the world, instances like the Nile region. I would like to point out, before coming to his thesis, that when upper region people look at the conditions of poverty and famine, they are soon awakened. Even in the Nile region, in Sudan, I would like to point out that agitation is going on now for equitable distribution of

water because there is a water hunger elementary in any development plan. When you try to develop agriculture and make people conscious of the use of waeer, they begin to agitate and, therefore, the argument that was advanced by Dr. Rao that everywhere this is happening is not correct. No. People will not sit quiet. You will have to look at it from a different angle. How can it be put to the best use for irrigation and crop production and how water can be used for power production where irrigation has got a limited use? I do not want to go into all the figures. But, take for instance Maharashtra-Karnatak. There is a legitimate case of Karnatak because they come in the upper riparian region as my hon. friend quoted, for instance, Bijapur is almost a chronic famine area. There the percentage of irrigation is hardly 1 per cent. In this House we have seen how regional disparity creates a certain fissures and the national integration is disturbed. So, you must look at it from this angle and, therefore, the Karnatak claim, so far as these waters are concerned, must be considered from this point of view.

So far as Maharashtra is concerned today hardly there is 5 per cent irrigation and the maximum potential, including the well irrigation can yield, is about 20 per cent. Already Andhra has exceeded that limit. Of course, I must say, they have utilised the water in the lower regions because of topographic advantage that is there. I do admit. But the question is very important. I feel the Ministry have not given enough thought to it. As my hon. friend, Shri Dasappa the Chairman of the Estimates Committee just now pointed out, it is the centre, the heart of the problem.

An Hon. Member: Not in his capacity as the Chairman.

Shri Khadilkar: My hon. friend Shri Dasappa pointed out that the central problem of development, at the very heart of it, is power. And the Ministry of Irrigation and Power has not the vision and they say, "Oh, this 1951 agreement is supposed to be ineffective". In effect, that 1951 agreement has been kept intact, in practice and that has to be followed till 1975. That means, all the problems of the present generation, the present Ministry is keeping for the next generation. This is planning. I would like to ask you if this House is to be satisfied with this complacent approach, and not a self-critical approach. What are we aiming at? What have we done? In what direction are we going? There is nothing in the annual report of the Ministry. It is a most complacent document and whatever has been achieved has been put to the credit of the Ministry. Some hon. Members always applaud the Minister, instead of criticising the policy, for their achievements. This is a healthy criticism. This is the only opportunity when we can say where they have gone wrong and what right or corrective measures ought to be taken.

Now, I would come to the power generation, an alternative use of water. I would finish in a few minutes. I would crave your indulgence to give me a couple of minutes more.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Speaker has already drawn the attention of the House to the lack of time to accommodate every hon. Member. I would request the hon. Members to leave the other arguments to be put forward, to the other Members.

Shri Khadilkar: I would like to enlighten the House on one aspect of the problem. I have not much time at my disposal. I would just say it in brief. When you decide to utilise water, you have got to, in economic terms, find out the benefit and the cost ratio. This aspect has to be

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looked into. I would appeal to the Ministry and to the Planning Commission to go into this aspect of the problem. Then, there is the evaluation of the alternative uses. This is very pertinent in this question.

Shri S. Shivaji Rao Deshmukh: I think, Maharashtra is entitled to Dr. Rao's help.

Shri Khadilkar: It is far from my mind. We must raise this issue to a national level. As some paper has rightly said, these rivers have no language; it is nature's bounty. We must pool together in a cooperative way. We must know how to utilise this bounty to the benefit of humanity and the next generation. That is our mission. Therefore, so far as this problem is concerned, I would like to say.....

Mr. Chairman: Hon. Member's time is up.

Shri Khadilkar: I will finish in two minutes.

Mr. Chairman: There are so many hon. Members who want to speak.

Shri Khadilkar: I do not want to go into details. Today 67·5 TMC at Koyna with a total cost of Rs. 66 crores can generate electricity. Even the Planning Commission has stated that hydel electricity is the cheapest and that thermal electricity for the western region or where coal is not there costs very much higher. There is a good deal of difference. Therefore, I would just, instead of quoting the whole thing, give you the relevant figures. With this 67·5 TMC, annually, you can make a profit, with a total investment of about Rs. 65 crores of more than a crore of rupees and the annual cost, all put together comes to this. I will not go into details. I will place this paper, if you like, in the hands of the Minister concerned because it is a longish thing. But the benefit-cost ratio is 1·17 per cent. Now, the main question is, if you allow the me, say, 50 or 60 TMC more water to Koyna or to another place like Konda project, what is the Western diversion?

Mr. Chairman: Hon. Member's time is up.

Shri Khadilkar: I will finish in a minute.

Mr. Chairman: Pardon me for this stiffness, if you call it.

Shri Khadilkar: I will just finish and resume my seat. The point is that the western diversion is not waste of water. That water is being used for new industries in Maharashtra. At the end in one place the decision of the Ministry has said that there is some leeway. I would plead with the Ministry that they should give second thought to it and review the whole problem from this angle of alternative use of water where it is open to a region. I am sure men with a scientific approach like Dr. K. L. Rao would certainly revise their views and reconsider their point of view and Andhra, Maharashtra and Karnatak can be fitted in a scheme for this region, exploiting industries and above all, by co-operative effort. I would again plead, instead of going on with awards of an *ad hoc* nature, the Ministry should try to find out some sort of an agreement that would be of a durable nature. With these words, I conclude.

Shri Oza (Surendranagar): Mr. Chairman, I do not know to what extent the waters of the Krishna and the Godavari overflow their banks. But, we have seen here a sight that these waters have overflown the Benches of this House and the whole discussion is predominated by those waters. I was wondering when I was hearing the speeches of the various Members. Without knowing from what part

they actually came, on hearing their speeches, I can immediately identify the State from which they were coming. I was very sad for that. Because this is a national forum and I expected that at least some of them will rise to the occasion and support the case of the State from which they are not coming—at least some of them. If they had done so, I think we would have shown that we mean business in this House. Unfortunately, that did not happen.

I would like to look at the whole problem from this point of view. Of course, we want to wipe off regional disparities. We want to see that all the backward tracts in this country develop properly. Granted that, I am also equally emphatic on this point that it should not be at the cost of developing our national resources. If regional sentiments are to be pampered at the cost of developing our scanty national resources, I think we are following a very bad and suicidal policy.

So far as our nation is concerned, the only aspect that should be borne in mind by the Government and by the authorities dealing with this problem should be this: whether regional disparities and sentiments can be satisfied without any detriment to the development of our national resources. I am very sad that this Government have not even thought of this problem. This problem has been hanging fire for the last decade or so. This Government has not been able to solve this problem with enough strength and vigour. I was reminded of Kennedy Administration which sent military force in order to give admission to one Negro boy. I wish the Central Government in this country also shows that much strength. After hearing all the parties, after taking into consideration all the aspects, it is high time that the Central Government in this country comes forward in the interests of developing the national resources to see that such policies are implemented and no pressure tactics are allowed to be exercised.

I do not want to go into the merits of the case of the three States contending for the waters of the Krishna and the Godavari. I must frankly admit that I have not studied the case deeply to give an advice this way or that. The only thing that I wanted to say as a sorry spectator and witness of these debates was what I have already said.

It has been said by Members that this Ministry is one of the most important Ministries in this Government. It deals with problems of irrigation and power, the two pillars on which our country's development and future prosperity depends. We should therefore see that this Ministry discharges its functions properly, expeditiously and fulfils the targets which are placed before them in our various plans. We know, as has been pointed out by the previous speakers that 70 per cent of our population depends on agriculture for its prosperity. It is our primary industry. Unless agriculture develops in this country, we have no hope of development of the secondary and tartiary sectors, industries and other things. Therefore, it is right that we put the utmost emphasis on the development of our irrigation potential. We are happy to learn that after the Five Year Plans that we have adopted, we are going ahead in this direction and we added considerably to our potential. We have also seen recently that this potential is being properly utilised. Till now, we were all sad that the potential which we created at the cost of millions of rupees was not properly utilised. But, now we see from year to year, the waters are being utilised and we are reaping benefits out of what we have spent.

In the same way, so far as power is concerned, we know that electricity means development. Lenin used

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to say that communism is electricity. He put so much emphasis on the development of electricity and said that unless electricity was developed in the Soviet land, there was no hope for communism in that country. So also in this poor country. Unless we develop electricity, I am afraid, we will not be able to develop our country industrially as rapidly as we should. In the case of agriculture, if we give the farmer water, I am sure, he will take care of the rest. He will find out the proper manure, he will find out the proper seeds, he will develop the fields and the country will also benefit. In the same way, if we give cheap power to the artisans and small people who are employed in small-scale industries, I am sure, they will be able to develop our country rapidly. Our country cannot be developed only by establishing big gigantic projects. If you give power in the rural areas, only then we can hope to develop our small-scale industries. Therefore, I request the Ministry not only to give adequate power so far as the big cities are concerned but to take it as rapidly as possible to the interior, rural areas where we can have diversified industries, we can have dispersal of industries and prosperity may overflow to all parts of the country. I am sure the hon. Minister and his colleagues will see that all resources so far as power production is concerned are properly tapped in the interests of the nation.

Coming nearer home, about my own area, I would say that in Gujarat, we have got certain big rivers, Tapti and Narmada you know. Unfortunately, till now, they have not been developed at all. Although the projects have been cleared, little provision has been made for the construction of the dams that we need.

An Hon. Member: A national point of view?

Shri Oza: Not at the cost of any region. I also represent my constituency. I do not say at the cost of any region. In Gujarat, the irrigation potential is not a sufficient as it should be. Therefore, the Narmada and Ukai projects, which are cleared, should be taken in hand and proper allocation should be made so that we can go ahead, not only for electricity, but also for irrigating the dry lands of Gujarat which we are going to cover. The Ministry proposes to set up River Boards. It is necessary. Dr. K. L. Rao said that a River Board is not necessary for Tapti and Mahi. He is an expert. I cannot immediately controvert the statement he has made. He has also emphasised the necessity of having a River board for Narmada.

Dr. K. L. Rao: River authority.

Shri Oza: I think we should not delay it. The whole project is before the Ministry. We should go ahead and give final touches to that so that the Narmada project might also come as rapidly as necessary.

There is also a proposal to connect the Godavari with the Tapti, so that the eastern coast may be linked up with the western coast for the purposes of waterways. There is a proposal also to connect the Jamuna with the Narmada so that the north and the west can also be connected which is highly necessary in view of the fact that we experience a lot of difficulty so far as transport is concerned. There are no coal-fields in the western coast, and if these projects go through, I am sure that much of the transport difficulty will also be solved and it will also benefit not only the eastern parts of the country but also the western region which badly needs coal for its industrial development.

श्री यमुना प्रसाद मण्डल (जालौन) : सभापति महोदय, अभी आपने देखा कि गुजराती भाषियों के सम्बन्ध में माननीय सदस्य गण बहुत ज्यादा जोर लगा रहे थे । उसके

पीछे केवल वहां की जनता की भूख मिटाने को, भूख के खिलाफ संग्राम करने की भावना थी, जिस को विपक्षी लोग प्राविंशलिज्म या रीजनलिज्म की भावना कहते हैं वह नहीं थी । हर लाके के लोग चाहते है कि वहां भूख से संग्राम करने में हम सफल हों, और इस काम को करने में यह मन्त्रालय बहुत उद्योग-शील रहा है ।

15.42 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair.*]

जब आप इस मन्त्रालय के काम को देखेंगे और सन १९५०–५१ से लेकर आज तक के अर्थात १९६१–६२ तक के काम का मिलान करेंगे तो आप को पता चलेगा कि यह बिल्कुल एक नया देश बन गया है । अगर आप इसके फिगर्स को देखें तो आप को पता चलेगा कि जहां सन १९५०–५१ में करीब ३७०० गांवों के लोग बिजली की बात सुनते थे वहां सन १९६०–६१ आते आते उसका छः गुना से अधिक हो गया और वह संख्या कई हजारों में परिणित हो गई है । जब भी चुनाव के क्षेत्र में जाते थे तो हमारे कांग्रेस चुनाव घोषणा पत्र में नदी घाटी योजनाओं के बारे में बातें रहती थीं और दूसरे पक्ष के लोग कहा करते थे कि वह सब बातें कागजी बातें हैं, उनमें वास्त-विकता ज्यादा नहीं है । लेकिन पिछले दस बारह सालों में हमारी राष्ट्रीय सरकार में विश्वास करने वालों ने सारी दुनिया को दिखला दिया कि यह देश कितना बढ़ सकता है और कितनी तेजी के साथ आगे चल सकता है । आज यह सिद्ध हो गया है कि इतने बड़े देश, सैंकड़ों वर्षों से शोषित देश, भूखे देश, में दस सालों के भीतर जो कुछ हम कर सकते हैं, दुनिया में उसका कोई दूसरा उदाहरण नहीं है ।

में सबसे ज्यादा बिहार के उन क्षेत्रों की ओर से इस मन्त्रालय को बधाई देता हूं जो एकदम बाढ़ पीड़ित क्षेत्र थे और जहां के हजार गांव बरसात के दिनों में पानी में गर्क रहा करते थे । उनके लिये इस मन्त्रालय ने कितना बड़ा काम किया है । उसने देश की करीब ७० लाख एकड़ जमीन को आज तक बचाया है, ५७ शहरों को जो कि बिल्कुल खत्म होने को थे उनको बचाया है और करीब ४३५२ गांवों को बचाया गया है और रोज रोज इस काम में हम आगे बढ़ते जा रहे हैं । हमने खास कर उत्तर बिहार के इलाके में देखा कि वहां के लोग पानी में तैरा करते थे, मलेरिया से परेशान रहते थे । आज वहां एक दूसरी ही दुनिया बन रही है । वहां पर काम बहुत ज्यादा हो रहा है, इसमें कोई सन्देह नहीं है । लेकिन इसके साथ यह भी जरूर है कि अभी बहुत काम करना बाकी है । विशेषकर ३ चार बातें ऐसी हैं, जसा कि रिपोर्ट में भी दिया गया है, जिन को देख कर कुछ चिन्ता भी होने लगती है । देखने में तो यह एक छोटीसी बात लगती है कि बंगाल में फरक्का बराज बन रहा है, लेकिन वह बहुत जरूरी है और उसको बनना ही चाहिये ।

इसके साथ साथ हमने देखा इस रिपोर्ट में कि कर्णफूली प्राजक्ट का बड़ा पावर हाउस भी पाकिस्तान में बन रहा है । इसका नतीजा यह होगा कि बंगाल का एक बहुत बड़ा हिस्सा पानी में गर्क हो जायेगा । यह खुशी की बात है कि हम लोगों ने बराबर इसके खिलाफ प्रोटेस्ट विरोध पत्र प्रस्तुत किया है ताकि इससे हमारी जनता की रक्षा हो सके । और भी बहुत सी बातें है जिनमें हम लोग काफी सहयोग दे रहे हैं । पश्चिमी पाकिस्तान में इंडस वाटर्स ट्रीटी के मुताबिक हम लोग काफी धन भी आई० एम० एफ० में जमा कर रहे हैं और सैंकड़ों करोड़ों रुपये देने के लिये कटिबद्ध हैं । इन सब बातों को देख कर आखीर में यह कहना गलत न होगा कि हम काफी प्रगति के रास्ते पर हैं, और किसी भी तरह हम लोगों के लिये घबराने की जरूरत नहीं है ।

गत २६वीं अक्तूबर, १९६२ के बाद से हमारे देश की स्थिति अवश्य कुछ बदली है संकटकालीन स्थिति के कारण । २६वीं अक्तू-बर के बाद से हमने यह निश्चय किया है कि

[श्री यमुना प्रसाद मण्डल]

जो हमारी जरूरी योजनायें हैं सिर्फ उन्हीं को चालू रक्खा जाये । कुछ ऐसी योजनायें है जिनको बन्द करने की बात सोची जा रही है। मैं समझता हूं कि मन्त्रालय पुनः उस पर विचार करेगा । खास कर बिहार के बारे में जब आप सुनेंगे, जो कि आबादी के हिसाब से हिन्दुस्तान में दूसरे नम्बर का राज्य माना जाता है और जिसकी आबादी ४ करोड़ ६८ लाख है, तो पता चलेगा कि जब से उन्हें पता चला है कि पश्चिमी कोसी की नहर को तेजी से नहीं चलाया जायेगा, तब से वे बहुत ज्यादा घबराहट में पड़ गये हैं । इसलिये मैं विशेष कर स मन्त्रालय से अपील करूंगा कि बिना जनता को सताये हुए, जिनके लिये आप यह चाहते हैं कि भूख से संग्राम किया जाय, इस उर्वर भूमि में, उत्तर बिहार की भूमि बड़ी उर्वर है, अगर आप इस स्टर्न कोसी कनाल (पश्चिमी कोसी नहर) को लेकर चल, तो अन्न के मामले मैं हम काफी आगे बढ़ सकते हैं और उपज को काफी बढ़ा सकते हैं । अब तक उत्तर बिहार के इलाके म जो भी काम हुआ है, मैं नहीं कहता कि वह सही नहीं हुआ, वह बहुत ही सही हुआ है, लेकिन इस इलाके की जर्खेजी को देखते हुए, उस की उर्वरता को देखते हुए अगर आप पश्चिमी कोसी नहर को लेकर चलते है तो वहां पर काफी उपज बढ़ा सकते है ।

मैं एक दूसरी बात कोसी योजना के बारे में और भी कहना चाहता हूं । हम बराबर डरते रहते हैं कि अगर कोसी बैराज की सिल्ट को रोकने का इन्तजाम नहीं हुआ तो इस की शक्ति कम हो सकती है, और शायद बीस साल के बाद यह बराज काम का ही न रह जाय । इस लिये मैं इस मंत्रालय से यह अपील भी करूंगा कि वह ऐसा काम करे जिस से इस की लाइफ बढ़े क्योंकि यह बिहार और बंगाल के सब इलाकों के लिये पावर देने वाला है । इस की जिन्दगी को बढ़ाने के लिये, इस की यूटीलिटी को बढ़ाने के लिये, आप सिल्ट चैकिंग स्कीम्ज के सम्बन्ध में जो इन्वैस्टिगेशन कर रहे हैं उस में जरा भी ढील न लाई जाय, उस को जरा भी कम न किया जाय ।

दूसरी बात मैं नैपाल के सम्बन्ध में कहना चाहता हूं । वहां राजपुर नहर के सम्बन्ध में तरह तरह की बातें हो रही हैं । हमें यह जान कर बड़ी खुशी हुई कि गंडक योजना के सम्बन्ध में महाराज साहब ने अब यह निश्चय कर लिया है कि चूंकि यह दोनों मित्र देशों के लिये काम की चीज है, इस लिये इस काम को बहुत अच्छी तरह से चलाया जाय ।

इस सदन में बार बार उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वी जिलों के बारे में कहा गया है । सचमुच वह इलाका और बिहार का इलाका आर्थिक दृष्टि से बहुत ज्यादा पिछड़ा है । जैसा कि हमारे श्री अ० प्र० शर्मा जी ने और हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश के साथियों ने और विश्राम बाबू ने कहा, इस इलाके में बहुत घनी आबादी है और यहां की जनता गरीब हैं । इस इलाके के लिए जो गंडक योजना चालू की गयी है उसके लिये हम नेपाल के महाराजा महेन्द्र के बहुत आभारी हैं कि उन्होंने इस काम में अपना सहयोग दिया है और इस प्रकार दोनों देशों की मित्रता को और भी दृढ़ किया है ।

इसी के सम्बन्ध में मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि जब तक एक मंत्रालय का दूसरे मंत्रालय के साथ कोआरडिनेशन (समन्वय) नहीं होगा तब तक अच्छा काम नहीं चल सकता । मैंने तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना की किताब में विंड मिल्स का जिक्र देखा है । देश में ऐसे बहुत से निर्जन इलाके हैं जहां आप पानी नहीं ले सकते । अगर आज के युग में उन इलाकों के लिये कोई हालैण्ड देश जैसी विंड मिल्स का सुझाव दे तो यह नहीं समझना चाहिये कि यह बहुत पिछड़ेपन की बात है । हमारा देश बहुत विशाल है और इस में

भिन्न-भिन्न परिस्थितियां वर्तमान हैं । और उनके लिये भिन्न भिन्न प्रकार के हल खोजने चाहियें । सरकार को चाहिये कि सांयंटिफिक और इंडस्ट्रियल रिसर्च इंस्टीट्यूट के जिम्मे इस प्रकार के पिछड़े क्षत्रों में "विड मिल" लगाने के काम की जिम्मेवारी दे । मैं चाहता हूं कि इधर ध्यान दिया जाये ।

मैं एक बात और कहना चाहता हूं ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : आपका समय हो गया ।

श्री यमुना प्रसाद मन्डल : मैं समाप्त करता हूं ।

प्राक्कलन समिति की तीसवीं रिपोर्ट में मैंने देखा है कि करीब सौ करोड़ रुपये का कोई हिसाब या रिपोर्ट नहीं दिया गया है । यह कैसी बात है ? जिन राज्यों को आप रुपय देते हैं वे उसका हिसाब नहीं देते और अपनी रिपोर्ट भी उसके बारे में नहीं देते । इस देश के लिये सौ क ोड़ रुपया बड़ी चीज है ।

दूसरी बात मैं सेंट्रल इलक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड के बारे में कहना चाहता हूं । पांच साल में १३७ दरख्वास्त आ गयी हैं और पड़ी हैं, पर पांच साल से उसकी बैठक ही नहीं हुई जिससे उन दरखास्तों पर कानून के सम्बंध में और रूल्स के सम्बन्ध में निर्णय किया जा सकें ।

इन सब बातों को कहते हुये मैं मंत्रालय को बधाई देता हूं कि उन्होंने काफी काम किया है और इस प्रकार देश को आगे बढ़ाया है । अगर इसी रफ्तार से हम चलते रहे तो मुझे आशा है कि हम बहुत जल्दी आगे बढ़ जायेंगे ।

Shri Karuthiruman (Gobichettipalayam): Supporting the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power I should like to congratulate our efficient engineers responsible for the construction of mighty projects like Bhakra Nangal and others. Our engineers are in no way inferior to any of their counterparts in other countries. I had occasion to visit Bhakra Nangal during the construction stage. They were constructing the dam with materials, technical assistance and so on from indigenous sources.

Irrigation and power are vital things for agriculture. So far as irrigation is concerned, under the First and Second Five Year Plans we have advanced much. In the Third Plan we are making further advances and irrigation facilities are made available to farmers in a greater measure.

There is one thing I should like to mention. Construction of dams and power houses is not enough. We should see that these facilities are utilised to the maximum. Even the 30 per cent cultivable land in the country has not all come under cultivation. We should find out the reason for this. Irrigation facilities may be there, but we must see that they are utilised by the agriculturists. If power is supplied to agriculturists at the proper time, they can utilise it.

The Gulhati Commission's report has stirred up some controversies. Nature is such that it has not created even a single river confined to one State. Even in India, you can see the catchment areas are in one State, whereas the flowing of water in other states. They should see that all the rivers of India belong to the Centre. There should be a permanent Central Board for all rivers. There is no question of a river board constituted for this river or that river. Let the judgment come from the Central Board. Every State should abide by that. There is the Central River Boards Act but it has not come into effect. I request the hon. Minister to see that a Central River Board is set up permanently so that there may be an end to the disputes and every State should be made to abide by the judgment of that Board.

[Shri Karuthiruman]

I come from Madras State, Sir. In the north they suffer from floods and want flood control. I may here say that I am grateful to the Gulhati Commission which was kind enough to give drinking water to the Madras State to the extent of 15 TMC. It should not only be on paper; it should come into effect quickly; action should be taken so that Madras city could get at least drinking water. I may say that I am also thankful to the States who have agreed to this proposal.

The great son of India, Bhagiratha, wanted Ganges to come down to the plains but the idea of Bhagiratha in getting the Ganges was that the entire Bharatha kandha should benefit with irrigation facilities. It will not be out of place here to remind that Shri S. Srinivasa Ayyangar, one of our old days parliamentarian and Dr. C. P. Ramaswami Aiyer wanted to investigate the project to connect the Ganges with Cauvery. If that is done, the entire water dispute will be over. There is a possibility. Dr. C. P. Ramaswami Aiyer has made a statemtnt about it—on the technical side of taking Ganges and linking it up with the upper reaches of Cauvery. If we link the entire river system, linking Ganges, Krishna Godavari and Narmada and Cauvery and take the link to the western side on the upper reaches of Cauvery, the entire nation will be benefited by irrigation facilities. I will request the Planning Commission that this should be envisaged at least in the Fifth Plan. Ganges and Cauvery should be inter-linked and connected that is the Ganges water will spread and there will be national integration and every part of the country will be benefited.

We are utilising power energy to the maximum in Madras State. We are in need of more power. Thanks to the Madras Government, our rural electrification is the best in the world not only in India. Out of 20,000 villages, 13,000 villages have been electrified in Madras State. More than 1.5 lakhs of wells have got electrical pump connections. In our area, Coimbatore, water is a scarcity. There it is possible to see the head of Adi Sesha but not water. The wells are so deep, sometimes 200 or evern 250 feet. But where there is scarcity of water, we get good agriculture. Wherever there is plenty of water, they do not make good use of it; their yield per acre is less. Even in Madras State, if you go to the Tanjore delta, because they have got abundance of water, you will find that they use water for paddy cultivation to the tune of 120" per acre. That is why they get less yield. Whereas, if you go to Coimbatore or Salem district, you will find that we use only 40" of water per acre and get the maximum yield. That is why we should see that maximum utilisation of water is made. The Ministry should see that a research institute is set up to find out these things, and they should advise the farmers as to how to make the best utlisation of the water and put water to the maximum use and advantage.

16 hrs.

In Madras State, the installed capacity for power is only about 500 megawatts. 1,50,000 wells have so far been provided with electricity There are, however, more than two million applications pending for the supply of electricity. That is why you find that all the resources for hydel power in Madras State have been exhausted. There is only one possibility of hydel project being constructed in the Madras State, with the help of the Mysore State. I think they will help us. In the Cauvery project, near Oganakkal, there is a possibility of having a power project. That is for power alone. I do not want it for irrigation, but for power. It means that before the resources of the Cauvery get into the Mattur dam, there is a possibility of getting 800 megawatts for the Madras State

at Oganakkal. If the Mysore Government agrees to that, on some basis, I think it would be useful for the agriculturists of both Madras and Mysore.

Then, in Madras State, every year there is a power cut, and it is a headache. Every year they say that the generation of power has to be dependent on hydel projects. The power cut has reached a level of 80 to 90 per cent in some years. Therefore, I request the Minister of Irrigation and Power to see that thermal plant is established there. I believe that an atomic power station has been sanctioned—I learn from the report—in Madras, and I request that it should be taken up immediately so that it could relieve some pressure on the power requirements.

In the Neyveli project, there is a programme for the installation of a 400 megawatt plant. My suggestion to the Minister of Irrigation and Power will be that it is better to have a 600 megawatt plant more, since we have to depend more upon hydel power than on any thermal power now. I request that the lignite should be utilised to full advantage. It is a very successful one. We have now started with two units of 50 megawatts each. There is a plan for a 400 megawatt plant. I would like to have 600 megawatts, so that 1,000 megawatts of electricity could be generated in the Neyveli project in order that the appetite for power for industrial and agricultural purposes may be reduced to a certain extent.

As far as the tariff rates for electricity are concerned, it is a very sorrowful thing. As a farmer, I would say that instead of agriculture, only the industries get top priority. The agriculturists are short of foodgrains and we are importing foodgrains to the extent of Rs. 150 crores. When the agriculturist applies for power, he is not at all given. The topmost priority goes to the industry. In Madras State, the consumption of electricity is mostly by the industries Out of the generating capacity, more than 60 per cent is utilised by the industries, whereas only 20 to 30 per cent is utilised by the agriculturists. But there is great need for power for the agriculturists. The supply of electric power to each well means there is more national income assured to the nation. I can give some statistics. For irrigating one acre, by a five horsepower motor, it will cost only 70 nP. If it is by dieselpower, it will cost Rs. 2.50 nP; if it is by bullock-cart, it will cost Rs. 5. So, by the supply of electric power to the agriculturist to irrigate his field, there is a saving of Rs. 4 per acre, and it is not only a facility to the agriculturist but to the nation as a whole. It is a national asset, and the income of the nation grows. I would request the hon. Minister to see that the Oganakkal project is taken up immediately and completed; that the atomic power station at Kalapakkam is taken up for consideration; and that in the Neyveli Lignite projet, another 600 megawatt station is installed, so that the agriculturists may be benefited.

Wherever there are rivers, we are providing dams. But there are areas where we have to depend on the mercy of the heavens. Mahatma Gandhi said, "If the mercy of the heavens fails, open the bowels of earth to get water." We the farmers are prepared to open the bowels of earth and let us be supplied with power so that we may reap the maximum benefit.

***Shri Sivasankaran** (Sriperumbudur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak on the demands for Irrigation and Power. Our country mostly depends on agriculture. The Five Year Plans were also based on the output in agricultural sector. We have spent near-

*English translation of speech delivered in Tamil.

(Shri Sivasankaran)

ly Rs. 1,000 crores on this account. We are informed that the output which was 54 millions in 1950 has gone to 76 million tons in 1961. It is stated that with the First and Second Five Year Plans, more than 37 million acres have been added to the irrigated area in the country. They cover both major and minor irrigation schemes. The increase in production ought to have been more in view of the increase in production ought to have been more in view of the increased use of fertilizers, improved seeds, intensive schemes of cultivation and adoption of the Japanese method. On the average it is stated that the yield per acre is about a ton. Even if you take a reasonable yield of 3|4 of a ton per acre, the increase should have been more than 25 million tons of foodgrains for a corresponding increase of 37 million acres. Then by the use of advanced method, chemical fertilizers, composed manure, and intensive schemes at least 10 per cent increase should have been obtained. On the total, an increase of 35 million tons should have been brought about, whereas the actual increase had been only 25 million tons I hope the Ministry will look into the statistics and the stark reality of the situation in terms of the added irrigated area and the actual increase in production.

Projects consuming hundreds of crores of rupees are being executed and biggest dams are built. While the new programmes are being pushed through with much fanfare and festivity, it is a sorry state of affairs that the Government have failed to take note of the many small irrigation sources such as tanks, lakes, wells and minor channels. These water sources are falling into disuse and are getting derelict. They are silted and many parts of the country where these tanks and wells are the only sources of irrigation find it difficult to carry on their usual cultivation.

While the new projects have been hailed as the new centres of pilgrimage, it is a pity that the old temples in the villages are being neglected and forgotten. My plea will be that we should pay some more attention to the improvement and renovation of the tanks and wells and the Central Government should aid the State Governments in maintaining the old sources of irrigation.

The irrigation potential at the end of 1962-63 has been given as 15 million to 28 million out of which only 11·7 million will be actually utilised. Thus, there is a gap of 4 million acres between the irrigation potential and the actual utilisation. The chief reason for the gap is being stated as the lack of field channels and village water courses.

Side by side with biulding of the dams, and increasing the irrigation potential, attention should also be paid to the construction of channels and actual utilisation of the water. Otherwise, big dams will only remain an object of exhibition and sightseeing for foreigners.

Though there is a well-organised irrigation and control system in the Cauvery river, still at times of floods much havoc is being brought in the districts of Trichy and Tanjore. In 1961 when there was an un-usual rain in the catchment area, the Mettur Dam could not contain it and the low-lying areas of Trichy and Tanjore were inundated and thousands of villages were submerged. Dangers to crops and cattle were there on a large scale. I am glad to note that the State Government have constituted a flood control board. It was previously suggested as a measure of flood control. The height of the Mettur dam should be raised and a dam should be constructed at Hogenekal. This dam will serve not only the purpose of flood control but also as a timely source of power potential. This will benefit both the States of Tamilnad and Karnataka in increasing their power.

The power resources in the south, particularly in Tamilnad, are limited.

We are reaching the latter end as far as the hydel schemes are concerned. As there is paucity of coal, thermal stations can also be of limited use only. Of course, the one thermal plant at Neyveli will give relief only to a certain extent. The gap between the demand and supply is ever increasing, and there is little possibility of meeting the heavy demands of the coming industries in the south.

The only way to meet the power shortage is to turn to atomic energy. I welcome the proposal of erecting an atomic power station at Kalpakkam near Mahabalipuram. I earnestly request you that urgent and sincere attempt should be made in making this project a reality without making much delay. Like the so many proposed projects in the south, this also should not be left as a mere paper project.

Shri A. C. Guha (Barasat): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, development is an integrated concept. So, every item is important. But, even then there are certain items which require prime consideration. From that point of view, irrigation, power, transport and coal require prior consideraiton, because these are the basic things without which all other development works would be obstructed. It is really a matter of regret that in all these four sectors in the Second Plan we have been below the target, and there were many difficulties due to the shortfall in these sectors.

For the present, we are dealing only with irrigation and power. The original target in the Second Plan for irrigation was 12 million acres. Then it was revised to 10.4 million acres. Our actual achievement was only 6·9 million acres, a little over half of what was the original target in the Second Plan. All through we have been in arrears. The shortfall in irrigation has caused serious difficulties are regards supply of food and other agricultural products. Even now, out of the potentialities created, only 72 per cent is being utilised and less than 28 per cent remain unutilised. That is also one of the points that Government should consider. They should take some energetic steps so that the irrigation and power potential may be fully utilised.

I can here refer only to one question.

Shri R. G. Gubey (Bijapur North): Sir, I have to raise a point of order. I believe that all hon. Members have equal privilege in this House to express themselves, but I carry the impression from the way speakers are chosen at times that there are some persons who can get a chance for the asking whereas others have to beg, send chits and wait. It is very bad. In this Parliament we have equal rights here, but we see that some people cannot get a chance. So, I protest against this and go.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is no point of order.

Shri R. G. Dubey: It is very unfair.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am very sorry. He is casting a reflection on the Chair. I have to provide time for all the States and all the Parties.

Shri R. G. Dubey: I know, one hon. Member has spoken ten times during this session.

Shri A. C. Guha: I was also waiting for four hours.

Shri R. G. Dubey: You are unfair to hon. Members. You are making discrimination.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am trying to be as fair as possible..... (*Interruption*).

16.16 hrs.

At this stage Shri R. G. Dubey left the House.

Shri P. C. Borooah (Sibsagar): Assam too has very badly been neg-

(Shri P. C. Borooah)

lected. There is none from Assam who has spoken.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am trying to give a chance to every State and every Party. I am doing my best.

Shri A. C. Guha: As the matter has been brought up, I should mention that I think on this side of the House, I am the first speaker from the eastern region of India today. There should have been more speakers from the eastern region today which is also an important region of India.... (*Interruption*).

I was referring to the irrigation potentialities of the DVC. The original target of the DVC was to supply irrigation water for one million acres of land. What is the position now? It has been able to supply for only a little over six lakh acres and that also for the kharif crop. For the rabi crop, the supply of irrigation water is only for 21,000 acres. The idea was that even for the rabi crop the DVC would supply water for 3 lakh acres of land. If this is the performance of the DVC, one of our pet institutions, regarding the supply of irrigation water, I think it is a sad state of affairs and the Government should see that proper facilities are given for the development of irrigation and also for the utilisation of the potentialities created.

I am sorry that in the name of emergency and economy we have been denied information in this Report. Compared to last year's Report this Report is just almost the size of the smmary that was given in previous years. I think, hon. Members of this House should not be penalised in this way in the name of emergency. Hon. Members should get a full report of the working of the Ministry. This matter came to my notice only when as regards the Indus Waters Treaty I wanted to see how far it had been implemented. We have been controbuting our quota and I think we have contributed the third instalment. We are also told that the Pakistan team came to inspect the Indian canals, but we have not been told whether any progress has been made in Pakistan as regard the digging of the alternative canal so that the waters in our canals might be fully available after that stipulted period—I think, 14 years is the period. We are not sure whether after that period we will get the full use use of that water. This Report should have given some idea as regards the working of the Indus Waters Treaty and of the permanent Indus Commission.

In this connection there is another item, that is, the Indo-Pakistan cooperative discussions about the resources of waters in te eastern region. Their Karnafuli project will submerge a portion of Tripura. I do not know whether this matter was taken up with the Pakistan Government, if any decision in this regard has been arrived at and whether there can be any remedy to prevent or any compensation for the submerging of some of our territories simply for the benefit of Pakistan.

Then I come to power. It is regrettable that in the Second Plan, inspite of the serious difficulties created by the shortfall in power supply, power was not put in the hard core of the Plan. That was a great folly that the Government or the Planning Commission committed, whoever might be responsible. I think, this time they will put power in the hard core.

In regard to power also, we have always been in arrears. We have never been able to reach our targets, nor have we been able to supply power according to the demands. According to the calculations, upto 1966, the supply of power will fall short of the demand. The demand has been outstripping the supply and it will continue so upto 1966. In this connection, I should like to refer to what has been stated by the Estimates Committee and also other committees.

The heaviest shortfall will be in Bihar-West Bengal region, the D.V.C. area. In this heavy industrial area, the shortfall will be 200 MW. I do not know how the production in these regions will go on if there is not adequate supply of power. Bengal is not fortunate to have any hydel possibilities. More or less, that is the position in Bihar also. There is not much possibility of hydel power there. We have to depend only on thermal power. In the Third Plan, I find, there was only one item of new thermal power station in Bengal and that was Bandel station. I do not think much progress has been made in respect of the Bandel station.

Then, I come to railway electrification. I am afraid, Sealdah section is going to be hampered due to lack of supply of proper power. I do not know when the Chandrapura station will be fully installed and the power from that station would be available for railway electrification.

There was a proposal from the West Bengal to have a thermal station in North Bengal. That has not been approved on the ground that North Bengal will get supply of power from Beruni thermal power station. Now, it has been decided that Beruni thermal power station will not have any extra power to supply North Bengal. So, what would be the position of industries in North Bengal, particularly tea in view of the acute shortage of power there.

Now, about Farakka Barrage, the hon. Minister the other day gave an assurance and I hope he will repeat that assurance that there will be no suspension of work on the Farakka Barrage. It is so vital for the entire economy of India because the prospect of Calcutta port is endangered but for the proper implementation of the Farakka Barrage scheme.

Lastly, I refer to the D.V.C. Just 15 years ago, Shri Gadgil—he was the Minister in-charge—in the concluding part of his speech, said:

> "I do feel, Sir, that as a result of this not only will prosperity dawn on the provinces of Bihar and Bengal, but as I have often said prosperity is infectious and it will spread from the waters of the Hooghly and the Damodar to all quarters of this sweet land and in the not distant future, we will make our land as noble and as worthy, as we have described in our national anthem
>
> सुजलां सुफलां शस्य श्यामलां

Many of our hopes and aspirations have been frustrated. But, I think, no other hopes have been so frustrated as in the case of the D.V.C. West Bengal has got almost no benefit out of D.V.C. irrigation scheme. The Public Accounts Committee, in its fifth report, is full of condemnation of the D.V.C. I do not like to repeat what has been said. The whole report is full of condemnation of the D.V.C. I would read out only the last sentence of this report:

> "The Committee feel that the time has come to make an overall assessment of the working of the Corporation and also to examine what amendments, if any, in the D.V.C. are called for and to achieve the objectives for which the Corporation was set up."

Almost a similar recommendation has been made by the other Committee. I would humbly suggest to the hon. Minister that the D.V.C. may now be scrapped. Let the irrigation and power be handed over to the different States or let the States be eliminated and the whole thing be taken over by the Centre. What is this State participation? They have not been able to reach agreement on any point. Even on the question of allocation of expenditure under sections 32, 33 and 34, they could not agree. The case has gone to arbitration. The State Governments have been spending lots of money for arbitration. It is admission of failure that the Central Government could not settle the matter themselves and so sent it to arbitration. I

[Shri A. C. Guha]

hope they will reach a decision about the D.V.C. soon.

Shri Gajraj Singh Rao (Gurgaon): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, it is a matter which has been conceded on all sides and accepted that this is a very vital matter on which the development of the country depends. I would go a step further and say that survival of the country and the nation would depend on this Demand and proper implementation of it, you may call it, or these connected things. Again, it has been said that the Government has very liberally provided money for these objects, then where does the fault lie that so many things are said from so many sides? I have some personal experience and I can say with a certain amount of confidence, and I may have got confidence of the House also, that it is bad implementation that is responsible for what all we have been hearing and feeling.

I may give one example. Take the Bhakra dam, the biggest dam of which we as a nation are proud. For what area was it meant? I know it from the start for whom, for what area it was meant. How is it being utilised, the power generated or the water? for the original purpose, for the area for which it was meant? I would leave it to the House to judge and see whether it has been so done.

I belong to a poor district, just near about Delhi. We agitated and I started in 1925 that we the Gurgaon people should also, if not from Bhakra, from some other subsidiary scheme, be benefited. The Gurgaon canal scheme was prepared. The gentlemen, engineers who prepared it are not Chairman and are in other capacities on the Board. They know it. On the pretext that Delhi has expanded, it was dropped. The Gurgaon tunnel scheme was then prepared and also dropped. I am not speaking for Gurgaon. I am giving it as an instance of how things are handled, at what level, in what manner. Then, the tunnel scheme came and again they said some years later, because Delhi has expanded, the tunnel scheme also is not feasible. Then, they named another scheme. That was also dropped. What are you talking of five year plans? This 35-year plan is naked there. Now, an imaginary scheme has been put up, the Lift scheme: lift water from the Jumna canal and that would irrigate that area. Why don't they say plainly enough, we do not want to do it at all. The Ministry may want it; the people may want it; the country may want it; but implementers are not going to do it. There is a saying in the village. It may seem vulgar and so I am not saying it:

काल बागड़ से उपजे, बुरा बामण से होये ।

'Bahman' meaning intellectual engineers, implementers. In India, if this बागड़ area can be controlled of which Gurgaon and Rajasthan are parts, there can be no famine and if these intellectual pundits as they are, big engineers of big schemes, big implementers, if they use their intellect in the right and proper direct direction and don't misuse it, certainly these areas can be developed with irrigation and power and all these things can be avoided.

Certainly, it is a period of emergency through which we are passing. But may I ask whether we are not taking it as a period of complacency? Are we going forward anywhere with any of our schemes? We are only seeing the fighting between one State and another. I would say that the resources of every State may be utilised for the best of these purposes, I would say, for the production of power and irrigation facilities.

The plain fact that I would put before you, however is this. You can see this by the appointment of a committee or by adopting any other method. Nearly 70 per cent. of the power which is generated from Bhakra is used for luxury purposes, for

example for a sign-board for a coffee stall here or for a sign-board for a tea stall there and so on. The power is being utilised for all these luxury purposes, but if a *kisan* applies for agricultural irrigation purposes, or applies for connection for a pumping set, he would be asked to go from one department to another, i.e., to the Agriculture Department, or the Development Department, or the Irrigation Department or the Electricity Department and so on, and as the saying goes:

"सात मामों का भांजा भूखा ही मरता है"

That is what is happening actually. That has not been brought to the notice of the House. Either the *kisan* must have a big purse in order to be able to get a connection, or report and get orders that the Minister wants that famine area to be developed, or the Parliament Members want that area to be developed. While this is happening in the case of the *kisan*, we find that there is a connection from Delhi to distant other towns; they would give connections to the towns for luxury purposes, for air-conditioners, and for production of luxury items, etc., line may be going through the villages, but if the villagers want they will be told that there is only an application for one well, and there is no justification for taking the line by about 20 yards to the village; and if even 25 people apply for connections for wells, they would be told that the load is too much and it is not justified. But for a *mandi* or a market or even for other luxury purposes they would be able to give connections. This is the plain fact.

I agree that during the emergency big schemes cannot be taken in hand. But there are smaller streams, say in the Aravalli hills or the other hills area, which can be tamed by raising bunds. We have tried that out in Gurgaon district, and by these methods, erosion can be checked, and conservation of soil can be achieved, and the water level also can be raised, and there could also be a small supply of electricity therefrom and to these areas. If my saying is not enough, I would mention that Mahatma Gandhi sent a team to my district to study the work which I was doing then as chairman of the ditsrict board, and Mahatma Gandhi's team said that this had been the most successful scheme. But to our big engineers of today, these small things will not make any appeal, and they would not like to do anything for these small people of the villages. According to them, these things and matters should be handed over to the Animal Husbandry Department, as if those people are not fit to be national human beings and they have to be treated like animals; unfortunately, that is the treatment meted out to these people.

I would now make just two or three suggestions. If in the hill areas where there are these smaller streams, some amount could be sanctioned, then the whole water of those streams could be utilised. I can give one instance. Such small schemes are likely to cost about Rs. 2 to 3 lakhs and benefit on a large scale. I had submitted one such scheme on the smaller streams, on the Sahbi, etc. to the hon. Minister, and agreeing to its utility he has called for a meeting. If only that sum of two or three lakhs of rupees had been given to that area, then the whole water could have been usefully utilised, and the brackish water area could have been converted into a sweet water area.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member should try to conclude now.

Shri Gajraj Singh Rao: May I have two or three minutes more?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am sorry. There are many other hon. Members who are waiting to speak, and I have to give chances to as many Members as possible. The hon. Member may just mention the points and conclude

Shri Gajraj Singh Rao: Connections should be given to wells liberally for the purposes of irrigation. In this time of national emergency, electricity for luxury purposes

[Shri Gajraj Singh Rao]

should be cut down. We should not proceed on the basis that we should never mind about the requirements of the poor people. This applies to my part of the country as well as other parts.

In regard to the construction of bunds on small streams, assistance should be given. There should be co-ordination. People should not be told to go to the irrigation man, the agriculture people, to this body and that. The Ministry generously provides money but it lapses because nobody takes it up. The entrusting of this work to the block development people seems to be to block the development. This state of affairs should end and power and irrigation facilities provided to *kisans* on the basis of national necessity.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Shri Alagesan): At the outset, please permit me to thank hon. Members who have participated in this debate and made valuable contributions. Shri A. C. Guha referred to the very thin report that our Ministry has put out. Let me tell him that we are also not very pleased with that. We would have liked to give more information to hon. Members and the House, but unfortunately it was not possible this year. We would like to make amends. You know the reasons why the publication had to be thin. We would like to give a fuller report next year.

I am glad that in this respect the report of the Estimates Committee, of which Shri Dasappa is the Chairman, has come in time. In a sense it has supplemented the Ministry's report. It contains a lot of information and very valuable suggestions. We are thankful for it. We would like to take all necessary action on the valuable suggestions made.

I would like to deal with the question of power first and then pass on to the question of Godavari-Krishna waters. Power provides the index to the economic activity of a country and its prosperity. But as has been pointed out, owing to various reasons, it was not possible to proceed with our power programmes as fast as we would have liked. Shri Dasappa had pointed it out. Another hon. Member also drew attention to the fact that unfortunately power was removed from the core of the plan during the Second Plan; we have not yet got over the after-effects of it. When we know that power is the basic thing and when we also understand that it has been given a very high priority, we can realise that we have to take every step in our power to see that India is firmly put on the power map of the world. As we see it now, India's consumption is very low; it comes at the bottom in the list of countries. It is only 45 whereas the consumption even in countries like Turkey, Portugal and Spain is 87, 307 and 491 respectively. In the first two years of the Third Plan, we have augmented generating capacity by about 1·2 million kw. For the remaining years we are yet to put up a generating capacity totalling 6·8 millions. So, it will be seen that what we have achieved in the first two years of the Plan is rather disproportionately small and we have to do a lot in the latter years of the Plan. This is not quite proper phasing. The imbalance has to be corrected. It is this position that has led to power scarcity and power shortage.

Not only this. We have to overcome this power shortage and, as one hon. Member suggested, we should have spare capacity of power in the country. But the great emergency that has arisen in the country has also highlighted this aspect: that power in any case has to be provided not only for economic development but for the proper defence and security of our country. So, as Shri Dasappa pointed out in his speech, we have already taken measures. We have taken measures and allotted more funds to see that schemes which have already been

included in the third Plan are being accelerated. Not only that. A power project takes a long time to fructify. It takes quite a number of years. Dr. Rao will tell us that it may take anything between five to seven years. My hon. friends from Andhra Pradesh are very particular about Srisailam, and I may tell them that the Srisailam project, will take at least seven years to complete even if work is started today. So, these power projects are time-consuming projects. We have to take early and advance action in this regard. We have moved already, and we have taken up some projects included in the fourth Plan schemes so that action may be taken even now and we may realise the benefits thereof in the first two years of the Fourth Plan. We have planned it in that way and it is hoped that in the first two years of the Fourth Plan we will be able to produce four million kilowatts of power, perhaps divided almost equally—two million kw in the first year and another two million kw in the second year of the fourth Plan. Thereafter, this improper phasing and this imbalance, I hope, will disappear. So, to this extent we have asked for an additional provision of Rs. 160 crores and I am glad to say that it is being very sympathetically considered and it is also being conceded.

We have also to remember this Many hon. Members spoke about perspective planning, that we should plan much ahead for power. The C.W.P.C. has already engaged itself in this task of preparing the perspective plan and for the next Plan, namely, the fourth Plan, they have envisaged that we shall have to produce 11.5 million kw of power.

I would like to tell the House of a very important event that has occurred this year. I refer to the appointment of two committees for the electric power and energy survey in our country. This is a very important step that the Ministry has taken.

Shri Dasappa: May I ask what has happened to those package units to the total quantity of a lakh of kilowatts?

Shri Alagesan: I may tell the hon. Member even now that the Ministry proposes this: that we should like to have a central pool of a total capacity of one lakh kw of power in which these pacakage plants also find a place, It was almost agreed, and we were hopeful that the necessary funds would be set apart. But the hon. House knows and will realse that we were confronted with the difficulty of the lack of foreign exchange and so for the moment we have to be content with two package plants of 12·5 megawatts each. We will be having 25 megawatts, and when the position eases, we propose to have the rest also.

I was referring to the committee. This committee was appointed and it has been asked to take on overall picture of the power and energy requirements our country for the next 20 years. It has been asked to look into the development of power resources—hydro-electric, thermal, which includes coal, lignite, oil, gas—all these things—and also atomic energy. They will also go into the very important question of connecting the various electricity system in the country into a national grid. So, very important terms of reference have been framed for the committee and the committee consists of power experts, economists and other administrators both from our country and abroad. They have started their work in right earnest and we are anxioulsly awaiting their report, so that the whole power plan will be before the country, which we shall be able to fulfill and follow. Such a plan, if properly evolved, will enable proper regional economic development of this country and also take us a long way towards realising the power needs of our country. I should tell the House that we are very gratified at this, because such a power and energy survey even in the countries of Western Europe has been completed only recently. So, we have taken this work upon ourselves and I hope we shall have proper guidance from them.

[Shri Alagesan]

Hon. Members referred to power shortage and power scarcity. It is not possible to say anything embracing the whole country in this respect. You cannot say that there is power shortage in the entire country, because as far as electricity generation and supply go, this country is not united in that sense. There are individual systems. Even within a state, there are several systems, which are not inter-connected. So, it happens and it has happened that when there is extra power and one system is working more or less satisfactorily, the power position in the area covered by other systems may not be quite satisfactorily. This has been revealed and the results of the first annual power survey that has been undertaken by one of these committees discloses that the power position in this year and perhaps next year will be tight, but at the end of the third Plan, it may not be so tight. I can say that, because this has been referred to by the Estimates Committee also, as per the projected estimates of the electric power survey committee, how the country will be and how its various regions will be with reference to requirements of power by the end of the Third Plan.

It will be satisfactory with reference to the following regions. Andhra Pradesh—Telangana grid system, Assam, South Biha—D V C—Lower Bengal area, Upper Bengal region, North Bihar, Jammu and Kashmir, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Mysore, Orissa—Hirakud grid system, Delh and U. P.—Rihand grid. States in which the power position would be just marginal, i.e. neither tight nor very easy, would be Maharashtra—Tata-Central Railway—Koyna grid system, U. P.—Kanpur grid system and Madras. The States in which the power position would be bad would be Andhra Pradesh—Tungabhadra and Machkund grids, Gujerat, Maharashtra—Kaparkheda-Paras-Bhusawal system, Orissa-Machkund grid system, Rajasthan—Bhakra-Nangal grid system and U. P. Ganga-Sarada grd system.

Coming to Punjab, many hon. Members are happy that the Bhakra Dam has been completed. It is a matter of great pleasure and a matter of congratulation for the entire country. From that dam, we can produce a lot of seasonal power. When I visited that place I found that a portion of the water was being directly let into the river, instead of being thrown on the turbines for the production of power. So, there is a lot of seasonal power which we can produce. When we have sufficient thermal stations in Delhi and when the Bhakra hydel system and the Delhi thermal system are united, we should be able to make better use of the seasonal power available in Punjab. So, when the Delhi thermal system and Punjab hydel system are connected, the power should be available there also.

This brings us to the necessity of inter-connecting the various electricity systems in the country. It has been very forcefully brought out by circumstances and also by hon. Members in this House. The Seminar which was held in Ooty discussed this question threadbare and came to the conclusion that the State point of view in planning, generation and distribution of electricity will not do and that we have to look at it from the regional point of view, taking the region as a whole; a region may comprise several States. Actually the CWPC has carried out studies and it has devided the country for the purpose of power generation and distribution into seven regions. The expert engineers who assembled at the Ooty Seminar held the view that for the purpose of generation and distribution we should develop the regional view, make a regional programme and with that end in view, they have devised a certain machinery.

Shri Priya Gupta (Katihar): Sir, on a point of clarification. Do Gove-

rnment propose to nationalise all the electricity undertakings before they have a common grid? Because, there are different interests in this industry. For instance, Tata is very much interested in it.

Shri Alagesan: Even in regard to private electricity concerns there is no difficulty. Also, that is a separate question. Even now, the private electricity systems are connected by a common distribution system.

So, first of all, the State systems in the region have to be united. Then it will be time to consider uniting all the zonal or regional grids into one India-super-grid, because there are several advantages flowing from this. For instance, in the southern region, which is called the Western Ghat Region, which consists of Kerala, Madras, Mysore and South Andhra, it is estimated that there will be a saving of 265 mw of installed capacity which means a saving of about Rs. 23 crores in capital outlay and Rs. 2·6 crores in anual recurring expenditure. Similarly, the eastern region, which is called the Eastern Himalayan Region, and which consist of Bihar—Bengal, DVC and North Orissa, when interconnected, will result in a saving of 250 mw in installed generating capacity which means a saving of Rs. 27 crores in capital outlay and Rs. 5 crores and actual recurring expenditure. This will make it clear that we have to go ahead with the programme of grid-making. I may tell the House that towards the end of last year the reservoirs of the DVC came to a very dangerously low level and the Ministry took steps and saw to it that parallel working arrangement were effected between Rihand system and the DVC system, and I should say that timely step has saved a very vital area from being affected by power trouble.

We are already thinking of suitable authorities. Hon. Members made mention of the Narmada Valley Authority which we are having in mind. We are thinking of some kind of central authority which will look at the problem of a river valley as a whole not from the State pont of view but from the entire river valley, region or river basin point of view, and we would like to go ahead with this scheme.

Taking the Narmada Valley, both Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat are directly interested. The adjoining States of Rajasthan and Maharashtra are also very much interested. It is estimated that the power potential of Narmada alone comes to 2 million kw. Similarly, there is huge power potential based on water and coal waiting to be tapped in the various regions of the country. To quote only a few, the west-flowing rivers of the Western Ghats have a power potential of more than 4 million kw. The Upper and Lower Godavari regions can yield more than 6 million kw. Similarly, the hydel and thermal power potential of the Talcher area is very huge. Coal is there just waiting to be utilised. Even much of mining is not required there.

Similarly, in the DVC area alone during the Fourth Plan period it is expected that from the washeries that have already been put up and the washeries that are going to be established we will have 25 to 30 million tons of middlings and rejects. If this huge quantity of middlings has to be utilised, we have to put up in the DVC huge thermal stations to the extent of 2 to 3 million capacity.

So also the Yamuna Valley system and the Ganga have huge power potential and it is a big task to tap the hydel potential as also the thermal potential that lies untapped in this country. So, that leads us to the question as to whether and how far the State Electricity Boards in their individual capacity and with their very meagre resources will be able to tackle this question. I would like hon. Members to think about it and give a lead even to Government in this

[Shri Alagesan]

respect. Even now we are finding that State Electricity Boards are not able to cope up with the big programme of work that is before them. It was all right some years ago when they were just beginning to put up these power stations or to enter the field of electricity generation and distribution. Then they were all enthusiasm. But now they are finding that they are not able to find the resources and they have to be helped in a very substantial way. So, it is for us and for the House to think. Unless the Centre takes it up in a big way, it is very difficult to see how this power potential is going to be tapped in this country. So, the Centre will have to step into this field in a very big way if this huge potential which is today lying untapped is to be tapped and directed to economic use in the country.

Now I should like to say about the utilisation of the foreign exchange resources that have been placed at the disposal of this Ministry. The position is very, very satisfactory. Out of a sum of Rs. 369 crores, we have been able to tie up various schemes with several sources of aids, credits and trade agreements. I may say that we have almost exhausted it and only a small sum of Rs. 53 crores remains for which also we shall be able to tie up schemes and place orders for utilising even that. In fact, we will require more. Even during this Plan the foreign exchange requirements for power and irrigation—irrigation does not come in a big way—will be much more than what this figure of Rs. 53 crores represents.

Other points were raised and I should like rapidly to deal with them. The question of rural electrification was very prominently raised. It was raised last time also. During this debate also it was raised very prominently. I may say that nearly a thousand million units are being utilised for rural electricification and agricultural purposes. Out of 13,000 million units that are produced in the country, one-thirteenth or 1000 million units are being utilised for this purpose. One hon. Member, Shri Gajraj Singh Rao, who spoke just now referred to rural electrification in Punjab. There I might say 100 million units are being provided.

The question of a uniform rate for electricity used for agricultural purposes was raised in this House more than once and we told the House what steps we have been taking in this regard. We have to persuade the State Governments to bring down their rates of eletcricity supply for agricultural purposes and we have perhaps succeeded, not to a very large extent. Though we continue the process of persuasion....

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh: Why not think of having legislation for having uniform rates for electricity for agricultural purposes?

Shri Alagesan: I do not know whether the time is ripe for legislation and to compel people to sell electricity at a particular rate because the cost of production varies. If it is hydel power, as was said here, it may be cheap; if it is thermal power, it may be slightly costly. It may not be possible to introduce by one stroke of pen a uniform rate for the supply of electricity.

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh: To strike a balance by means of legislation would not be difficult.

Shri Alagesan: That is what I am going to say.

17 hrs.

Now, the Ministry of Food and Agriculture has worked out that if electricity is supplied at the rate of 9 nP. per unit, it will be an economical rate. That is their opinion. We pursued our discussions with the State

Governments on this basis. There are some State who charge even less than this. I think Andhra Pradesh charges 8 nP. and Madras charges 7 nP. Mysore charges 5 nP. though the quantum consumed is not much. So, there are some States who charge less than this. But there are other States who charge much more. Supposing this burden is transferred to other consumers; and other consumers, non-agricultural consumers, are asked to take over the burden, worked out per unit it would not be much except in the case of U. P. where the increase is calculated to be 1·39 nP. more per unit; that is, other consumers will have to bear the extra burden. That is the economics of it. We shall still pursue and see what we can do so that electricity is supplied at a more reasonable rate, at a lower rate to agriculturists.

Shri Priya Gupta: Could it not be subsidised?

Shri Alagesan: There is a proposal also under consideration. But it does not come to much. We shall pursue that also.

Now, in passing, I should like to say one word about the DVC organisation. It is true, when we were all here. I think, in the provisional Parliament or in the Constituent Assembly (Legislative) as it was called, when the DCV Act was passed, very great hopes were generated at the time. I do realise the disappointment that has followed.

Shri A. C. Guha: No greater disappointment in any other item

Shri Alagesan: I am not prepared to go to that extent with the Hon. Member. I am just explaining that point of view. It is very difficult to create a central authority. Now, when I was talking about the huge power resources that are waiting to be tapped, I said that the Centre has to come in a big way. Naturally, it may have to come with the cooperation of the States themselves. This is the very first experiment—the DVC experiment—which we launched upon in our country and we modelled it on the TVA in America. Surely, it was accompanied by great hopes. I do not claim to say that all those hopes have been realised. Many of the hopes were not realised and there is disappointment. I am prepared to concede and go to that extent with the hon. Member. But then to condemn it wholesale is, I do not think, called for. If today the very vital city of Calcutta and the very vital industrial area of the eastern region is being served, I should say it is due to the DVC's efforts that it is being done. Thanks to the DVC this vital area is able to carry on and sustain the many industries that have been put there.

Shri A. C. Guha: May I remind the hon. Minister that DVC's original idea was to put up mainly hydel plants. Anybody could have done the thermal plants, for that the DVC was not necessary.

Shri Alagesan: I am coming to that. Somehow this wrong idea stuck into the minds of the people. It is not so. The thermal power is envisaged in the Act. I should like the hon Member just to turn to the Act and see.

Dr. K. L. Rao: The hon. Member was a Minister then.

Shri A C. Guha: I was not a Minister.

Shri Alagesan: The DVC activity was not restricted to the hydel production alone. Thermal power production was definitely included. Now, we have found that there is very limited scope for further hydel production. What are we to do? We have built dams. We have taken most out of it. I think, one or two small units can be put. But then there are many coalfields, as I said. Washeries will be giving milions of tons of middlings and certainly we have to put up thermal stations and make use of them.

[Shri Alagesan]

I think, instead of congratulating the D. V. C. for having gone in for thermal power production, it is very unfair to condemn the D.V.C.

Dr. K. L. Rao: This hydel power has helped in the reecnt break down of thermal power Station.

Shri Alagesan: That is true. So, I should like very humbly to submit to this House that the D.V.C. is more sinned against than sinning. It is true that its progress was stalled by several factors. It was not possible for the State Governments who are equal partners in this venture to agree on all matters. They could not see eye to eye on many matters. Now, I should like to say, we have turned a new leaf; a new chapter of co-operation is dawning there. I may assure the hon. Member who comes from West Bengal, that the Government of West Bengal, the Chief Minister whom I met and had long talks with and other Ministers they are very co-operative. So also is Bihar and it is very co-operative. We hope to push the schemes that are on hand in the D. V. C. area and I hope to show bet ter results from the D.V.C. as a result of this accord that has been recently reached.

Many other points were raised by hon. Members about individual projects, like Neyveli in Madras, Bandel in Bengal, Bhakra Nangal in the Punjab and so in. We are trying, as I said in the beginning of my speech, to go ahead with all the schemes. Regarding the scheme which is in front of us in Delhi, the Delhi 'C' power station, we have tried to advance the date of its commissioning by two months. It required a lot of effort and it required a little more expenditure also. When we consider what power meant even if it is produced a month ahead, we had to agree to meet the extra expenditure for the quicker commissioning of the power plants.

I shall now come to the vexed question of the Krishna-Godavari waters. I say, it is no more vexed. It has been very satisfactorily solved. Here, I should like to pay a tribute to Shri Gulhati and his coleagues on the Commission, Shri Jaini and Shri Hoon, for having produced this very valuable report.

Shri Ranga: What a report?

Shri Alagesan: It is really a very valuable report.

Shri Ranga: One and a half years and more troubles created.

Shri Alagesan: This is the first of its kind. It is necesary that we should have such a report for every river basin in the country. It has led the way; it has set the example. It is time that the C. W. P. C. prepares similar reports for every river basin in the country.

The report of the Commission has revealed a big lacuna. We were not collecting what are called hydrological data with reference to our rivers Data were there. They were collected in a way. But, they were not collected in that co-ordinated way, in the way in which we would all like it to be collected.

17:08 hrs.

[SHRI KHADILKAR *in the Chair*]

(Cheers). I also join in the congratulations. We would like to go in for the collection of these hydrological data for all the rivers in the country.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): How much does it cost?

Shri Alagesan: Perhaps not much when we realise the value of such a report As I said, it is the first of its kind. Perhaps, with the exception of the rivers in the Punjab, the case of all other rivers is the same. We would like to have this data. It is necessary and as I said, I hope the C.W.P.C, which consists of the highest engineering talent in the country, will soom make arrangement for collec-

tion of such data for all the rivers and make it a part of their function as a Central organisation, not depending on the State Governments to do it, so that uniform statistics are collected, analysed and studied continuously. It is a process which has to go on continuously.

Another important conclusion that the Gulhati Commission has come to is, when we think in terms of exploiting any river resources, we have to think not in terms of any particular State or States through which the river may happen to run, but in the interests of the economic development of the region as a whole. This view has been put forward very strongly and more from the engineering angle leaving aside other aspects. We have to accept it. If we look at these river disputes from this angle, many of the difficulties with which we are encountered today, will, I think, easily dissolve themselves. He has also made a recommendation with reference to the establishment of river boards for inter-State rivers. I do not know why my learned friend Dr. K. L. Rao who is himself an eminent engineer should advise us to go slow on this. We are prepared to consider the issue before the setting up of the river boards for the various rivers....

Shri D. C. Sharma: He has grown old.

Shri Alagesan: But I think that we have to go ahead. We have to go ahead with the establishment of these river boards, and we should not allow the question to remain pending until disputes arise regarding these rivers. Even when there are no disputes, when there is a clean slate, we should try to write on it and establish these river boards, so that in anticipation of any disputes arising, we take a certain step which will enable us to solve disputes when they arise in the future. So, this point has been very well emphasised by this Gulhati Commission.

We approached this question, that is, the hon. Minister sitting to my right, myself and our officers approached this question in a spirit of humility and earnestness. We knew that it was a difficult question. We knew that it was defying solution for a decade. We also knew that it would be next to impossible to please all the parties on all the points; especially when rigid attitudes were struck, and a certain exercise in swearing at one another had been going on and brave oaths worthy of a better cause were being taken, we knew that we were in for trouble. We realised even with the greatest amount of good-will the mountain of prejudice sedulously reared over a long period could not be wished away in a moment. It was truly an unenviable task, and yet it had to be done. We felt that we owed a duty not only to the States concerned but to the country as a whole. It was with that approach that we approached this task and we tried to find a solution which I am glad to say, although there were certain discordant notes, was on the whole welcomed in this House.

Shri D. C. Sharma: We welcome it.

Some Hon. Members: No.

Shri Alagesan: I said very carefully 'Though there were certain discordant voices'. I do not want to claim anything more for it than that it was on the whole welcomed and received well by this House.

An Hon. Member: Only one Member has welcomed it.

Shri Alagesan: It was said that we slept over the report. I am sorry. I do not know how this impression arose. I think it was you, Sir, who said it.

Shri Dasappa: Shri Ranga also said it.

Shri Alagesan: I do not think that we slept even for an hour over this report. From the moment the report

[Shri Alagesan]

was received in typed sheets, we were very busy about this; we were setting about the machinery and the process of consultation; in fact, not only at the engineers' level, but even we, the hon. Minister, myself and other officers of my Ministry went to hold consultations.

Somebody said that we should have called the Chief Ministers and others together. We had an experience of that before. I do not mean anything against anyone. But there was a certain experience some years ago and we thought that we had better try another method. We could have called a conference of the Chief Ministers and the State Ministers concerned. But we thought that we might as well try another method, and so, we ourselves went to their doors and we met them.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Mahommad has gone to the mountain.

Shri Alagesan: We met the Chief Ministers, the Ministers concerned and their top engineers and all those who have been at it, because they have been studying this question not when we went or just before we went but since the day the Gulhati Commission was appointed, the State engineers were studying this question, and the Ministers were giving their attention to this.

Shri Shankaraiya (Mysore): I want some clarification. It is stated that the hon. Ministers at the Centre went and met the Chief Ministers and the engineers. But other Chief Ministers do not know what the Central Ministers and one Chief Minister had agreed to or what one Chief Minister accepted or rejected. The other Chief Ministers were kept in the dark. That was the complaint of the Chief Ministers.

Shri Alagesan: From what the hon. Member says, it looks as if we were going through a conspiracy, but I would submit that we were only going through a process of very intimate consultation. We had the interests of each State at heart, and to that end we bent our energies. Certainly I could not make all the Chief Ministers meet in one place. When I went to Bombay, naturally I saw the Chief Minister and other Ministers of Maharashtra; similarly when I went to Bangalore, I met the Chief Minister and other Ministers of Mysore. So also in the case of Hyderabad and elsewhere. So I do not know how any criticism can be levelled against the procedure we adopted.

So we did not sleep over it. We had the very widest consultations so that there was enough time for people to think about it and place before us their very considered views. I should say that in the last round talks we had, we were able to see that there was appreciation of the magnitude of the difficulties involved in this problem, and they were very co-operative. I should say that the Chief Ministers and other Ministers and their officers were very co-operative and tried to help us in finding a solution.

In this connection, I should like to thank the informal consultative committee of MPs from the three States, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra and Mysore who did their very best to come to a solution. I wished them well; when they consulted me, I said 'Go ahead'. That would have very much taken away the burden from our shoulders. As I said, it was not an enviable task. So I wished them well and was encouraging them individually and collectively to come together and reach a settlement. If they have not reached an agreement, it is not due to want of any capacity or mind or will on their part, but to the difficulties inherent in this matter. If today we are still criticised, it is not due to any defect in us or due to our failure to meet the wishes of the parties concerned, but due to the inherent difficulties in the situa-

tion. The quarrel over water rights is known to us to be bitter; we know that in villages, people commit even murders for water.

Shri D. C. Sharma: For God's sake, do not suggest that.

Shri Alagesan: I take the advice of my elderly friend.

So it is a very difficult thing. We attempted to do it. I should like to say—I do not want to repeat it—that we were able to succeed in a large measure.

Then we were found fault with for not finally allocating the waters. We took a decision not to finally allocate, not because we wanted to shirk the responsibility of final allocation. It was because we lacked data. As a very competent technical Commission, namely, the Gulhati Commission said, we lacked technical data; we lacked a mass of details necessary for effecting final allocation. Supposing we had effected the final allocation as Shri Dasappa suggested....

Shri Dasappa: I am sorry I am being terribly misrepresented. I said: determine the shares on any criteria; leave the question of flow. The flow may be even 1800. It does not matter.

Shri Alagesan: It comes to the same thing.

Shri Dasappa: No, no. I am sorry to say it is not so.

Shri Alagesan: Supposing we had attempted that, we would have fallen into the same error as those people did when they drafted the agreement in 1951 and get the signatures of some people but failed to get the signatures of others. We did not want to commit the same error. So we thought it would be best to do something by way of an interim arrangement which will enable the States to go ahead, which would not prevent anybody from undertaking whatever projects they wanted to undertake, but which will at the same time give us some time when we would be able to get more facts and material about river flows etc. Then it will be time for us to decide. We may not be there to decide and several others may or may not be there to decide, but those who are in charge of affairs at that time will certainly take the responsibility and decide it. But for the moment, what we have done is that we have not prevented anybody from going ahead with whatever project they want, and that is what we have done. I think we should be supported in this action rather than criticised.

Then we made a very categorical statement in this decision of ours: that the 1951 agreement goes. That is a very categorical statement made, and it was this point that was emphasised and urged and pressed on us by the Maharashtra and the Mysore Governments. (*Interruption*). It was said, "You have given a go-by in theory, by word of mouth, but you have actually got it by the back door." I do not know how that impression has arisen in the minds of hon. Members. I would like to give the House certain figures. We have not only given it up in theory, but also in practice. Let there be no doubt lingering in the minds of any representative from Maharashtra or Mysore. I should like to give some figures which will enable hon. Members to understand that we have given up the 1951 agreement.

Shri Ranga: There is no agreement over that. That is the decision of the Government!

Shri Alagesan: Since the 1951 agreement was drawn up, several changes, border changes, occurred and several adjustments were made. According to that agreement—I take Maharashtra first—Maharashtra would have got 286 TMC whereas in the interim now made allocation it is 400 TMC. Mysore would have got

[Shri Alagesan].

476 TMC whereas in the interim allocation it is 600 TMC. It is much more. (Interruptions).

Some Hon. Members *rose*—

Mr. Chairman: Order, order.

Shri Alagesan: Hon. Members will kindly bear with me. I started by saying that the 1951 agreement was given the go-by-not only in word but also in practice.

Shri Basappa (Tiptur): What is the harm done by the agreement?

Shri Alagesan: I am coming to that.

Shri Ranga: You have got more water.

Mr. Chairman: Let the hon. Minister explain.

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh: On a point of clarification. The figures quoted by the hon. Minister relate only to 1,000 TMC that were to be allotted, leaving aside the deductions which were also held to be committed.

Shri Alagesan: I have taken all these factors into consideration. I can ask my engineers to explain these figures in greater detail. I do not want to take the time of the House by going through every little arithmetic that has gone into it.

Shri Dasappa: Mysore has not subscribed its signature.

Shri Ranga: You have played mischief with truth. You have changed your Chief Minister. You transported your Chief Minister to the Centre in order to play this mischief.

श्री प्रिय गुप्त : इसी झगड़े फसाद के ख्याल से जनरेटिंग स्टेशन्स के नेशनलाइज होने से पहले हम ने कामनग्रिड पर ऐतराज किया था ।

Mr. Chairman: Please give a patient hearing.

Shri Alagesan: Andhra Pradesh, which would have got 983 TMC, has now got only 800 TMC. So, I think that is fairly established and need not be questioned. It will be interesting to know the financial implications of bringing to use the waters now proposed for allocation among the States of Maharashtra, Mysore, and Andhra Pradesh. Shri Dasappa will fully realise the magnitude of the problem. It has been calculated that it will cost about Rs. 60 lakhs for harnessing one TMC of water. Maharashtra will have to harness 240 TMC of Krishna water and 340 TMC of Godavari waters in the remaining 13 years, that is, up till the end of the fifth Plan, which means an expenditure of about Rs. 348 crores. This works out to a yearly average of Rs. 27 crores. The budget provision that Maharashtra has made for 1963-64 comes only to Rs. 13:38 crores. This is to say that Maharashtra will have to double the present scale of expenditure on irrigation works alone with reference to these two rivers. Similarly Mysore will have to harness 425 TMC of Krishna waters and 30 TMC of Godavari waters, which means a total expenditure of Rs. 218 crores. This works out to a yearly average of Rs. 17 crores, whereas their budget provision for 1963-64 is only Rs. 6:25 crores. This is to say that Mysore will have to treble its expenditure under this head. (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Chairman: Order, order.

Shri Alagesan: Similarly Andhra Pradesh will have to harness 470 TMC of Krishna waters which includes Nagarjunasagar Stage-I on which Rs. 60 crores has been spent up-to-date. This plus the cost of Srisailam Power Project and projects on the Godavari river will mean a total expenditure of Rs. 347 crores.

The yearly average comes to Rs. 27 crores whereas the budget provision for 1963-64 is Rs. 13·69 crores. This means Andhra Pradesh will have to double its expenditure over this period.

Shri Dasappa: What was the clearance to each of the three States?

Shri Alagesan: In this matter, we have tried our very best to hold the scales even between the various States. We tried to be fair to every one of the States. We have emphasised the regional angle and the national view very rightly. But, at the same time, we tried to be solicitous to the individual interests of the States concerned. We tried to understand even their vague suspicion and imaginary fears. We did not cavil at prejudices even. Because, all these are inherently bound up with the situation. The facts and figures supplied by the various State Governments are very important and should be taken into consideration though they may not always be correct and may be mutually contradictory. Their arguments, though they may at times cancel one another, cannot be brushed aside More than all these, the psychological attitudes and emotions of the people of the various States are very important and should be taken into full account and any decision which does not do that, however logical it may be, will come to grief. It is said, justice should be tempered by the quality of mercy. Similarly, Government decisions should be informed by the widest sympathy and the broadest understanding. In our own humble way we have attempted such a decision.

17.28 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Now, a big responsibility rests on the shoulders of the leaders of Government and public opinion in the States concerned and also hon. Members of this House. Passions have been roused and feelings have been kindled. We need not analyse the motives behind them. The time has come when a calmer mood and a more constructive way of thinking should prevail. We have work, enough and more, on our hands. Our resources are limited. Our needs are many. There is no time to waste and energy to spend in quarrel. Let us put our shoulders to the wheel and take care of the present. The future will take care of itself.

श्री यशपाल सिंह (कैराना) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे काफी देर हो गई है सुनते सुनते, और जो कुछ सुना है उसी के मुताल्लिक मैं आप के सामने थोड़े से फैक्ट्स रखूंगा ।

सब से पहले मैं इरिगेशन मिनिस्टर साहब को बधाई देता हूं कि उन्होंने इस देश की बहुत अच्छी तरह से सेवा की । इस के साथ मैं अपने माननीय हाफिज मुहम्मद इब्राहीम साहब को इस लिये भी मुकारकबाद देता हूं कि उन्होंने बहुत मुस्तकिल मिजाजी के साथ काम किया है । उनकी मुस्तकिल मिजाजी काबिले तारीफ है । मुझे लखनऊ असेम्बली में भी उनके साथ बहस करने का मौका मिलता था और यहां भी मिलता है । मैं साफ लफ्जों में अर्ज कर दूं कि जो इस वक्त इंजीनियरों का कुसूर निकाला जाता है, वह उनका कुसूर नहीं है । इंजीनियर्स ने जी जान से काम किया है, रात दिन काम किया है । जहां खामी है सरकार के कुसूर की वजह से खामी है । सरकार एक्टिव नहीं रह सकी, सरकार ने अपनी ड्यूटी को पूरा नहीं किया इस लिये हम लूज कर रहे हैं और हमारी पैदावार नहीं बढ़ रही है । इंजीनियरों का इसमें कोई कुसूर नहीं है । इस खामी की वजह तो यह है कि सरकार डिसीशन नहीं ले सकी । इसमें इंजीनियरों का कोई कुसूर नहीं है । इंजीनियर न होते तो हम दिल्ली शहर को इस तरह का न देख पाते, इंजीनियर न होते तो हमारा संगीत सूख जाता, इंजीनियर न होते तो हमारी सिविलाइजेशन पीछे रह जाती और हमारा शिल्प खंडहर हो जाता । तो इस खामी के लिये

[श्री यशपाल सिंह]

जो कुसूर है वह सरकार का है । सरकार एक्टिव नहीं रह सकी । इंजीनियरों ने तो जो जान से काम दिया, दिन रात काम किया, उनका कोई कुसूर नहीं है । अगर सरकार चाहती तो दरिया पैदा हो सकते थे, पानी पैदा हो सकता था । लेकिन हमने अपनी आखों से देखा है । मैं हरिद्वार का रहने वाला हूं । हरिद्वार में तीन साल पहले हैवी इलेक्ट्रिक्ल्स के लिये जगह एक्वायर की गयी । हजारों किसानों को घर से बेघर किया गया । जिस वक्त जमीन ली गयी उस वक्त हजारों किसानों को अपने खेतो से बेदखल किया गया । तीन साल में उस जमीन में एक ईंट भी नहीं लगी न कोई और काम हुआ, वह जमीन बेकार पड़ी है । अगर उस जमीन पर किसानों को खेती करने दी जाती या सरकार खुद उस पर खेती करती तो उसमें चालीस लाख की पैदावार हो सकती थी । एक छोटे से हिस्से में चालीस लाख का नुकसान हो गया क्योकि तीन साल में सरकार डिसीशन ही नहीं ले सकी कि किस तरह से काम स्टार्ट किया जाय । तीन साल से वह जमीन बेकार पड़ी है, न किसानों के काम में आती है और न सरकार के काम अभी तक आयी है । यह दस स्क्वायर माइल जमीन तीन साल बेकार पड़ी है । सरकार कोई डिसीशन नहीं ले सकी, इस लिये हम लूज कर रहे हैं ।

ऐसा नहीं था कि हम इन्तिजाम नहीं कर सकते थे । पर इन्तिजाम करना नहीं चाहा । आज जो हमारी डिफीकल्टीज हैं वे गाड गिविन नहीं हैं, मैन मेड हैं, इन्होंने इनको खुद क्रियेट किया है, ये खुद की पैदा की हुई हैं । मैं यह नहीं मानता कि हमारे यहां जो ४४ करोड़ इन्सान है ये बुद्धू है । इन्होंने कोशिश नहीं की । ये पार्टी पालिटिक्स में फंसे रहे । इन्होंने यह नहीं सोचा कि इरीगेशन का मुहकमा और पावर का मुहकमा कितना जबरदस्त है और इस में सब पार्टियों के सहयोग की जरूरत है । जब तक इसको कांग्रेस के कंट्रोल से हटाकर राष्ट्रपति के आधीन नहीं किया जायेगा तब तक हमारा देश बिल्कुल तरक्की नही कर सकता ।

३७० मिलियन एकड़ भूमि में भारतवर्ष में खती होती है । इस मे से ३२० मिलियन एकड़ जमीन में सिंगिल काश्त होती है, केवल ५० मिलियन एकड़ जमीन में डबल काश्त होती है । ९० मिलियन एकड़ जमीन के लिय पानी का प्रबन्ध है । प्लानिंग कमीशन का कहना है कि १४० एकड़ जमीन के लिये सिचाई का इंतजाम नही है । अगर हम प्लानिंग कमीशन की यह बात सही मान लें तो १४० मिलियन एकड़ जमीन के लिए सिचाई का कोई इंन्तजाम नही है । हम इस के लिये अब तक पानी का इन्तिजाम नहीं कर सके, आगे क्या करेंगे ।

भोपाल में हैवी इलेक्ट्रिक्ल्स का कारखाना चल रहा है, हैदराबाद में भी हैवी इलेक्ट्रिक्ल्स का कारखाना चल रहा है। हरिद्वार के लिये कहते है कि वहां भी चलेगा । लेकिन अब तक हमें सालाना ३६ करोड़ रुपए का हैवी इलेक्ट्रिक्ल्स का सामान बाहर से मंगाना पड़ता है और हमें बतलाया जाता है कि सोशलिज्म, सोललिज्म, सोशलिज्म क्या सोशलिज्म इस तरह से चलेगा कि एक के के घर में तो वही चिराग तक नहीं है और दूसरे के घर में पांच सौ रुपये माहवार की बिजली खर्च होती है । क्या इस तरह से सोशलिज्म चलेगा । हरगिज नही चल सकता । इटली की कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी के लीडर ने कहा है कि अगर पावर का नेशनलाइजेशन कर दिया जाएगा तो इटली का देश भूका मर जाएगा । जो वहां की कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी का सब से बड़ा लीडर है उसने यह कहा है । और इस देश में हमको समाजवाद

का भुलावा देकर, कोआपरेटिव का भुलावा देकर पीछे डाला जा रहा है।

क्या कारण है कि अभी तक बाढ़ों को नहीं रोका जा सका। हमने शुरू में कहा था, मैं आज से दस साल पहले से आवाज उठाता आ रहा हूं कि जमीन की मुसलसिल टिलिंग होनी चहिये। अगर टिलिंग होती रहती तो हरगिज बाढ़ न आतीं। लेकिन उसका इन्तिजाम नहीं हो सका। करोड़ों की तादाद में दरख्त कटवा डाले गए। अगर ऐसा न किया जाता तो पानी रिस रिस कर मैदान में जाता और बाढ़ हरगिज न आ सकती। पेड़ काट डालने से पानी धारा प्रवाह मैदानों में आने लगा और बाढ़ आ गयीं जिनसे ६० करोड़ का नुकसान उठाना पड़ा। इन इन चीजों को रोका जा सकता था लेकिन हमने कोशिश नहीं की। आज किसान को जो सबसे बड़ी दिक्कत है कि उसको सरकार को बगैर कुछ खरीदे हुए पैसा देना पड़ रहा है। हर मारकेट का यह क़ायदा है कि कुछ खरीदने पर पैसा देना पड़ता है, लेकिन इस सरकार की मारकेट ऐसी है कि जिसमें परचेस किये बगैर पैसा देना पड़ता है। हम हर साल देखते हैं कि बाढ़ के वारग किसानों की फसल मारी जाती है। उनमें पानी ज्यादा आ जाता है, अतिवृष्टि हो जाती है, दरियाओं में तुग़यानी आ जाती है और फसल मारी जाती है, लेकिन किसान से सरकार पूरी आबपाशी वसूल कर लेती है, इरीगेशन का टैक्स वसूल कर लेती है, तो यह सरकार की ही मारकेट ऐसी है जिसमें किसान को बगैर कुछ परचेस किये हुए पैसा देना पड़ता है। अगर थोड़ी सी भी अक्ल से काम लिया जाता तो किसान को ये दिक्कते न होतीं। यह बात नहीं है कि हम इन्तिजाम नहीं कर सकते थे और हमारे यहां के लोग काठ के उल्लू है। ऐसी बात नहीं है कि भगवान के यहां दो सांचे हैं, जो आदमी वह जरमनी में पैदा करता है वे अक्लमन्द और बहादुर होते हैं और जो हमारे यहां पैदा करता है वे बेवकूफ और काठ के उल्लू होते है।। ऐसी बात कोई नहीं है। उन्होंने चाहा नहीं कि दूसरी पार्टियों का भी सहयोग लें, दूसरे जीनियस और दूसरी प्रतिभाएं भी इस काम में आएं। यही वजह है कि देश यह सफर कर रहा है और पीछे चला जा रहा है।

"उभरने ही नहीं देती इन्हें बमायगी दिल की,
वरना कौन क़तरा है जो दरिया हो नहीं सकता।"

इन्होंने चाहा नहीं, अगर चाहते तो हो जाता।

आज समाजवाद की बात कही जाती है, हमारे देश की साढ़े २७ पर सेंट बिजली अमीरों की दिल्लगी के लिये खर्च हो जाती है। अगर वह साढ़े २७ परसेंट पावर नाचने, गाने, सिनेमा और गुलकारियों पर खर्च न की जा कर किसानों की काश्त में लगायी जाती तो आज हमारा देश खुशहाल हो गया होता, हम हिमालय पहाड़ जैसे बड़े बड़े ढ़ेर गेहूं के पैदा कर लेते। लेकिन उस पावर को किसान के पास नहीं जाने दिया गया, वह अमीरों की दिल्लगी पर खर्च हो गयी। एक एक वजीर के घर के लिए सवा पांच सौ का बिजली का बिल महीने में आता है और दूसरी तरफ हमें यूब वैल चलाने के लिए, खेती के कामों के लिए बिजली नहीं मिलती। हमारे हजारों ट्यूब वैल बेकार पड़े है क्योंकि उन के लिए बिजली नहीं मिलती।

"उस तरफ तादानियों में खन्दाजन रौशन चिराग,
इस तरफ तारीकियों में जल रहे है दिल के दाग़।
उस तरफ तक़दीर झुक कर हाजिरे दरबार है,
इस तरफ़ तक़दीर क्या तदबीर भी लाचार है।।"

हमारे देश में दस हजार ट्यूब वैल इसलिए बेकार पड़े हुए है कि उनको पावर नहीं दी जा सकती, उन के लिए बिजली

[श्री यशपाल सिंह]

का इन्तिजाम नहीं हो सकता और साढ़े २७ फी सदी पावर इसलिये खर्च की जाती है कि उस से अमीरों को दिल्लगी हो। यह इन्तिजाम आप करते हैं। आपको खेती के लिए बिजली का इन्तिजाम करना पड़ेगा।

आपको एग्रीकल्चरल को फर्स्ट प्रायरिटी देनी पड़ेगी। अगर ऐसा नहीं किया जाएगा तो इसे भी ज्यादा और नुकसान होगा। अगर हम बिजली को किसी दूसरी जगह ले जाएंगे तो इस से हम कभी भी अपने मुल्क को मालामाल नहीं कर सकते। इसलिए सब से पहली जरूरत यह है कि काश्तकार के लिये बिजली का इन्तिजाम किया जाए। रिहन्द डैम की बिजली में सिर्फ ६ परसेंट खेती के लिए दी जाती है और कहा जाता है कि यह कृषि प्रधान देश है, कहा जाता है कि यहां खेती की बड़ी तरक्की हो रही है। लेकिन खेती के लिए सिर्फ ६ परसेंट बिजली दी जाती है, और बाकी चली जाती है और कामों के लिए। मैं अब अपने गेहूं को और गन्ने को सींचता हूं तो मैं एक यूनिट पावर के लिये १९ नए पैसे देता हूं, काश्तकार जब अपने ट्यूब वैल से पानी देता है तो उसको एक यनिट पावर के लिए १९ नए पैसे देने पड़ते है, लेकिन जो आप रिहन्द डैम की बिजली इंडस्ट्रियलिस्ट को देते है तो वह आप को उस पावर की एक युनिट का तीन नया पैसा देता है। यह अवस्था है। और फिर कहा जाता है कि हम खेती की तरक्की कर रहे हैं और देश में खेती की तरक्की हो रही है। आपके जो थोड़े से फेवर्ड फ्यू है वही तरक्की कर रहे है। न पतरौल तरक्की कर रहा है, न टंडल तरक्की कर रहा है, न चौकीदार तरक्की कर रहा है, आपके फेवर्ड फ्यू, जो मटठो भर लोग हैं वे तरक्की कर रहे है।"

आज भी मेरी दरख्वास्त है कि अगर कुछ करना है तो खेती करने वाले के वास्ते कीजिएगा। खेती की तरक्की होगी तो देश की तरक्की होगी।

आज जब हम कहते है कि आपने डिफेंस की तरक्की क्यों नहीं की तो कहा जाता है कि हम माजी हालत की तरक्की कर रहे थे, हम तो डवेलपमेंट कर रहे थे, और जब डेवलपमेंट के लिए कहा जाता है तो कहते हैं कि हम डिफेंस में लगे हुए हैं। तो इस चीज को छोड़िये और इस तरफ देखिए कि किसानों के लिए पावर का इन्तिजाम किया जाए ताकि देश में खाद्यान्न की पैदावार बढ़ायी जा सके।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: To give more time to hon. Members, the discussion will go on till 7 O'clock and the hon. Minister will reply tomorrow. But I will request hon. Members to take 7 or 8 minutes each so that as many hon. Members as posible may be accommodated. Shri Borooah.

Shri P. C. Borooah: Sir, I thank you very much in that I have been called upon to take part in this debate at this fag-end and I consider myself fortunate also that I have been able to get precedence over other hon. Members who are still anxious to speak.

However, I was hearing with rapt attention the hon. Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power, but in his 60 minutes' speech even once there was no mention of Assam. This means that Assam has no problem or is completely free from problems so far as irrigation and Power is concerned. I wish, I am wrong; but that is the idea that I have after hearing the hon. Minister for 60 minutes.

Of course, I think, he is not to be blamed. Had I got an opportunity or any of the Members from the eastern region including north Bengal, Assam, NEFA, Nagaland and Tripura, to speak on this subject, probably the Minister would have mentioned about Assam, said something about Assam. But no chance was given to them and that is why the Minister did not refer to Assam in his reply. I do not want to take much time of the House. I

have something to congratulate the engineers and the Ministry also for doing some good work. But the time at my disposal is very short. So, I would not be able to deal with those things. I am really very sorry for that.

We are exchanging hydrological data with Pakistan. Under an agreement, we are supplying them data, flood level observations and also figures of heavy rainfall of over 100 stations. But against that, Pakistan is giving data about half a dozen stations only. We do not mind that thing. Yet we are sorry to find that Pakistan thought it wise to inaugurate that Karnafuly Dam Project without giving any notice to India which is going to generate 100,000 kw of power for Pakistan, and at the same submerging a vast area of Indian territory. This Dam was opened by no less a person than the President of Pakistan himself on the 31st March, 1962. India protested against it. But we do ont know what has happened after that. We would like the hon. Minister to tell us something about this.

Then, it was about two days ago that we got the press report saying that Pakistan is building spurs on a length of 140 miles of the Feni river which falls within the Indian territory. We would like to know what steps the Government has taken in this regard. The hon. Minister, I hope, will give us some idea about this.

Then, I come to the work on Farakka Barrage which was mentioned by two of my hon. friends here. This is a very important work. This is not only important from the point of view of importance of Calcutta port but it is also very important for releasing the traditional transport difficulty of north-eastern India. If this Farakka Barrage is constructed early with its road-*cum*-rail bridge, in that case the regions of north India would become much closer to Calcutta by rail. I hope the Ministry will see that this is done early. I want to know whether this delay has anything to do with any resistance from Pakistan. If so, we want to know what that is.

So far as power generation in the country is concerned, it has fallen short of the target by about 1·3 million KW by the end of the Second Plan. The main reason advanced is that there is a shortage of foreign exchange. We would like to know whether foreign exchange for these projects have now been made available to the Ministry.

Then, I do not want to say much about the Krishna-Godavari dispute. Today's debate was practically a multilingual river dispute of Krishna-Godavari. Probably, the concerning States are suffering from shortage of water. Similarly, also my hon. friend, the Maharaja from Bikaner. But I come from a State where we are suffering from excess of water. So, if anybody wants water, we would be very happy to spare. Let the Ministry of Irrigation and Power, their engineers, make arrangements so that they can take some water from our State and give it to western India.

Having said so, I do not want to deal with general matters any further and, I want to come to some of the problems which Assam has. Two reasons make it imperative that the problems of Assam should be given top priority from the side of the Central Government. Firstly, it is important that a sense of confidence should be restored amongst the people there and they should be convinced that they belong to India and that India is not going to abandon them. This is one thing.

An Hon. Member: We are not going to abandon.

Shri P. C. Borooah: They should be convinced that they are not going to be abandoned. Second, it is imperative that Assam's development potential should be exploited fully, not only for that State itself, but also for the country as a whole. This poten-

[Shri P. C. Borooah].

tial has to be exploited fully. It will strengthen the country's defence.

In this context, I should like to mention two points. One is shortage of power in that side. In my State, so far as production of power is concerned, it is at a dangerously low level. It has not only stopped all development and progress, but also those industries which are working have suffered for want of power. The vast coal reserves of the Garo Hills, the lime and silimanite in the Khasi Hills have not been tapped for want of power. The State was badly neglected not only in the pre-plan period, but also in the first and second Plans. It will be seen that Assam commands about 25 per cent of the hydro-electric power potential of the whole country, which has been assessed at 41 million kw. But, so far as production is concerned, the installed capacity in Assam is only ·5 per cent. There, the ratio is diminished by 50 times. Again, if the *per capita* consumption is considered, Assam's average is only 2·45 kw. against the all-India average of 31·62. The State Government requested for the grant of Rs. 42 crores in the Third Plan for their projects. The Planning Commission has physically accepted the target, but they have cut down the money and allotted only Rs. 27½ crores, on the plea that if the money is given, it may not be possible to be wholly spent by the State. So, they have cut down. We think this is a very drastic step and probably untenable too. Because, even if all the projects which Assam has advanced are completed, with Rs. 42 crores, Assam's *per capita* consumption of power would be raised only to 15 kw. While for the whole of India, we are going to make it 80 kw in the Third Plan, Assam wants to make the same raised to only 15 kw. Is that ambitious? Is it unreasonable? We want only 15 kw. *per capita*. That also has been denied. In view of the increased responsibility the State has been asked to bear, I think this amount of Rs. 42 crores should be given.

Leaving aside that, I will come to flood control. Floods are affecting Assam very badly. This is a very serious problem. Assam's topography and the rainfall there is responsible for it. It is surrounded on all sides by hill ranges and the only opening is in the west. All the rainfall, in the hill ranges and in the Himalayas all come with great rush and make the State inundated. Assam's rainfall varies from 70 inches to 500 inches. All this rain comes in the monsoon period of a few months. In Assam, the Brahmaputra passes for a length of 500 miles. All the water that comes and inundates the vast tracts of land all along 500 miles of its length on both sides, not only on the banks of the Brahmaputra, but also in the other areas through which its innumerable tributaries run. These cause floods. (*Bell rings*). I shall finish in two minutes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have to give time to 4 or 5 Members.

Shri P. C. Borooah: There were floods prior to 1950. But, they did not cause so much menace. After 1950, after the great earthquake, the bed of the river has risen and as a result, not all water flows in the channel, but it floods the banks. During the last decade 1951—1961, there was damage to the crops and property estimated at more than Rs. 50 crores. Last time, the year 1962 has seen two floods, and in those two floods, the loss is estimated at Rs. 23 crores. This has gradually taken an enormous shape. If this is not tackled, no amount of development can succeed there, and no developmet can take place for defence purposes either.

If a question is put as to whis is the State in India which has fallen in the *per capita* income since 1951 in spite of the development projects, the answer will be 'Assam'. This is the position of Assam, because whatever development is done in one year is set at nought by the floods of the next year. That is why we want that a

master plan should be prepared, and that master plan should comprise the Brahamaputra and its tributaries.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member should conclude now.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I have two minutes more?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am sorry.

Shri P. C. Borooah: We have heard something about the zonal grids. But we do not know what has been done in the eastern region. We want that there should be a master plan. Perhaps, some authority like the DVC may be required. I request the hon. Minister to look into that matter and have a body like the DVC formed to tackle the Brahmaputra river schemes.

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा (कोटा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, पांच घटे की तपस्या के बाद आप ने मुझे बोलने का जो समय दिया है, उसके लिए मैं आप का धन्यवाद देता हूं।

श्री भक्त दर्शन (गढ़वाल) : इस तपस्या में सभी माननीय सदस्य के साथ हैं।

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : आज कल की बढ़ती हुई पापुलेशन को देखते हुए पानी और बिजली की व्यवस्था करना बहुत जरूरी है। हमारे राजस्थान में, जहां एक ऐसा एरिया है, जिस को रेगिस्तान कहते है, दूध तो मिल सकता है। लेकिन पानी नहीं मिलता है। वह एरिया ऐसा है कि अगर कहीं मिनिस्टर साहब गर्मी के दिनों में सवरे घर से निकले और और शाम को वापस घर पर आये, तो वह पहचान में नहीं आ सकते। वहां पर इतनी धूल उड़ती है कि वह पैदल चलें या रेलगाड़ी या ऊंटगाड़ी में कर चलें —रेगिस्तान में ज्यादातर ऊंटगाड़ी चलती है— लेकिन वह पहचान में नहीं आ सकते। इसलिए वहां पर पानी और बिजली की व्यवस्था करना बहुत जरूरी है।

अब मैं अपने एरिया कोटा राजस्थान, के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूं। करोड़ों पये गवर्नमेंट ने बांध बनाने में लगा दिये। बांध भी बन गए, लेकिन उस के पहले क्या हुआ कि किसानों की उन्नति कब होती, पता नहीं कब होगी, उन के घरों में न मालूम पैसा कब आयगा, लेकिन उस सब से पहले सरवे करने वालों और कांग्रेसी नेताओं, जो कि मिनिस्टरों से मिले हुए होते हैं, उन के घर हरे-भरे हो गए। किसानों के घर तो हरे भरे नहीं हुए, लेकिन उन लोगों के जरूर हो गए हैं। सरवे करने वाले किसी के खेत में गए और खूंटियां और झंडियां लगा दीं और कहा कि इस खेत में से हो कर नहर निकलेगी। उस खेत का किसान बेचारा नहीं जानता कि कितनी जमीन जायगी, कितनी नहीं जायगी। वह फ़ौरन नेता जी से मिला कि मेरे खेत को तो जरूर टलवा दो। इस तरह साल भर तो उन्होंने खूब किसानों से कमाया खाया और मस्त रहे। उसके बाद जब नहर बनने लगी, तो आज-कल जितनी भी डिस्ट्रिब्यूटरीज खुल रही हैं, शहर से कम से कम बीस, तीस, चालीस, मील की दूर तक पहुंच गई हैं। एसिस्टंट इंजीनियर्ज और इंजीनियर्ज के पास जीपें होती हैं। गांव से चौथे पांचवें दिन जीप पर में बैठ कर पच्चीस तीस मील पर कोटा में सिनेमा देखने के लिए जाते हैं। अगर उनकी औरतों को कहीं सनलाइट साबुन या पाउडर न मिले, तो वे जीप और फ़ौरन शहर में आती हैं। यह पता नहीं कि वे पट्रोल को कहां दिखाते हैं शायद वे माइलोमीटर की जंजीर को काट देते हैं। इस प्रकार जीपों का बहुत दुरुपयोग होता है। ये स्कीम्ज करोड़ों रुपयों की हैं। अगर पचास परसेंट भी ईमानदारी से खर्च किया जाय इस भ्रष्टाकार को निकालने के बाद, तो डिस्ट्रीब्यूटरीज और साइफन वगैरह अच्छी बन सकती हैं। लेकिन ऐसी ऊल जलूल बातों पर आधा खर्च हो जाता है।

कोटा बांध के बारे में मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि बीच नदी में एक कासवाल बनाई

[श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा]

गई है। पिछले साल वह क्रासवाल ५०० फीट लम्बी थी। सारे फाटक खोलने के बाद भी पानी सीधा शहर के नीचे से आराम से निकल जाता था, लेकिन क्रासवाल बनाने की वजह से वह पानी उस क्रासवाल से टकराकर सीधा शहर की तरफ दौड़ता है और इस तरह पिछले साल लाखों रुपयों का नुक्सान हुआ ; और फिर २०० फीट और उसके आगे बढ़ा दिया गया है। मैंने श्री हरीसिंह से, जो कि सुपरिंटेंडिंग इंजीनीयर थे कहा कि "आप क्रासवाल बना रहे हैं, इस को बन्द कीजिए। पानी इससे टकरा कर सीधा शहर को दौड़ता है। पहले पानी फाटक खोलने से सीधा जाता था।" उन्होंने कहा कि अभी २०० फीट की और मन्जूरी है, २०० फीट और बढ़ाई जायगी। और २०० फीट और उन्होंने बढ़ा दी। इसका परिणाम यह हुआ कि इस साल पानी जो आया, वह शहर के आगे तक चला गया। अगर ऐसा ही होता रहा, तो कोटा शहर किसी दिन तरबतर नजर आयगा।

एक बार मिनिस्टर आफ स्टेट साहब वहां पहुंचे। वह गांधीसागर डैम से सीधे आए और कोटा रेस्ट हाउस में ठहरे। जनसंघ का प्रतिनिधि मंडल उन से मिलना चाहता था और मैं उनके साथ था। हम उनके पास एक दरख्वास्त लेकर गए, लेकिन श्रीमान् मिनिस्टर साहब के साथ इंजीनियरों की बरात की बरात थी, जो कि सीधे गांधीसागर डैम से आई थी। उन के मारे मिनिस्टर साहब को हमसे बात करने तक की फुरसत न मिली। बेशक उन्होंने हमसे दो मिनट बात की और हम ने अपनी दरख्वास्त दी। उन्होंने कहा कि हम विचार करेंगे। आज साल भर होने को आया, लेकिन अभी तक उस पर विचार-विमर्श हो रहा है। मेरी समझ में अगर वह क्रासवाल न बना कर उतनी ही कीमत में कोटा शहर के पास एक रिटेनिंग वाल बनाई जाती, तो कोटा शहर का इतना नुक्सान न होता। मैं दावे के साथ कह सकता हूं कि अगर यह रिटेनिंग वाल न बनाई गई, तो किसी दिन पानी कोटा शहर में घंटाघर में हो कर सीधे शहर में होते हुए नयेपुरे में निकलेगा और सारा शहर खत्म हो जायगा। इस लिये वहां रिटेनिंग वाल बनाना बहुत जरूरी है।

हमारी तरफ हाड़ोती का एरिया है और हमारे यहां काली मिट्टी है। काली मिट्टी में पानी दरारों में से हो कर आगे तक निकलता है। जितनी भी नहरें खोदी गई हैं, उन के पास पास जितने भी गांव हैं, मैंने श्री हरीसिंह, सुपरिंटेंडिंग इंजीनियर को दिखाया है कि उन गांवों में अभी तक भी पानी भरा हुआ है। लीकेज और सीपेज की वजह से वहां पर अभी तक सीलन और पानी रहता है। उसी सीलन में उन लोगों ने सर्दी के दिन गुजारे। मैंने उन से कहा कि गर्मी के दिन तो उन लोगों ने जैसे तैसे निकाले हैं, सर्दी में वे बचारे कैसे रहेंगे। उन्होंने कहा कि हम ने ऊपर लिख दिया है। पता नहीं कि ऊपर कब फैसला होगा ?

मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूं कि पानी इतने ऊंचे लेबल पर आ चुका है कि किसी खेत में तीन फुट खोदने पर भी पानी उसी वक्त निकल आता है। इस वजह से सारी बूंदी रोड पर खेतों और सड़कों का बहुत नुक्सान पहुंचा है। अगर आप दिल्ली से बम्बई जायें, तो लाखेरी स्टेशन से ले कर कोटा स्टेशन के दो स्टेशन आगे डकनिया स्टेशन तक खेतों में पानी बिल्कुल भरा हुआ नजर आयगा। दुनिया तो पानी के लिय तरसती है, लेकिन वहां पर पानी से नुक्सान हो रहा है। जिन खेतों में नहरें खोदी गई हैं, उन के मालिकों को अभी तक उन जमीनों का पैसा नहीं मि

है, उन को कोई मुआवजा नहीं दिया गया है ।

नहरों की सीपेज से रास्ते तक बन्द हो गए हैं । जो ब्रिज बनाए गए हैं, जो वी० आर० वी० बनाए गए हैं, वे गांवों को देख कर नहीं बनाए गए हैं । गांव एक तरफ रह जाता है और वी० आर० वी० एक तरफ रह जाता है । कैनाल पर इंजीनियर लोग निकलने नहीं देते और सीपेज से रास्ते बन्द हो जाते हैं । बचारे किसानों के गल्ले का बहुत नुकसान होता है और गल्ला गांव में भरा पड़ा है । इरिगेशन इंजीनियर साहब, काले साहब, ऐसे मद्रासी हैं, जो हिन्दुस्तानी भाषा नहीं समझते उनका दौरा लगाना बेकार है । जब वे कहीं जाते हैं, तो अगर ड्राइवर उनको समझाता है, तो तब वह समझते हैं. वर्ना कुछ भी नहीं समझते हैं ।

हमारे चीफ मिनिस्टर साहब, मुखाड़िया जी, और इरिगेशन मिनिस्टर साहब बड़ी दुहाई देते हैं कि राजस्थान हरा-भरा हो जायगा । राजस्थान में कुल १,३२,१५२ लाख एकड़ एरिया है, जिस में से ३२,६५६ लाख एकड़ में खेती होती है । और सिंचाई कितना होती है ? सिंचाई केवल ४,०६७ लाख एकड़ में होती है । करोड़ों रुपये तो खर्च कर दिए गए और उस का परिणाम केवल इतना सा है । आप यह दम भरते हैं कि हम राजस्थान को हरा भरा कर देंगे । मेरे एरिया के अन्दर गेहूं की फसल का क्या हाल है, उसके बारे में मैं आपको थोड़ा सा बता देना चाहता हूं । चूंकि समय नहीं है, इस वास्ते संक्षेप में ही मैं कह देता हूं । १९५५-५६ में वह ८४५ पाउण्ड हुआ था । १९५६-५७ में वह ८८० पाउंड हुआ । १९५७-५८ में ७०२ पाउंड ही रह गया । १९५८-५९ में ७९० पाउंड, १९५९-६० में ७६२ पाउंड, १९६०-६१ में ८४४ पाउंड, और १९६१-६२ में ८७४ पाउंड हुआ है । यह जो कुछ हुआ है और हम ने करोड़ों रुपया लगा दिया है यहां इरिगेशन फैसिलिटीज देने पर और इसका जयजयकार किया जाता है ।

18 hrs.

एक शब्द मैं बिजली के सम्बन्ध में कह कर समाप्त कर देता हूं । जो गांधी डैम से बिजली मिल रही है वह बिजली अगर गांवों को दे दी जाए तो ज्यादा फायदा हो सकता है । जिस प्रकार से भ्रष्टाचार राजस्थान कैनाल में हो रहा है आप मानें या न मानें मैं आपको बतला देना चाहता हूं कि उसकी वजह से वह अधूरी ही रह जाएगी । अगर आप चाहते हैं कि वह पूरी हो तो आपको इस भ्रष्टाचार को समाप्त करना होगा और इस ओर तुरन्त ध्यान देना होगा । जो सही पैसा लगना चाहिये, वहां आप लगायें और इंजीनियर्ज तथा असिस्टेंट इंजीनियरों द्वारा जो भ्रष्टाचार किया जाता है, उसको आप दूर करें ।

श्री राम स्वारूप (राबर्ट्सगंज) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपका बड़ा आभारी हूं कि आपने मुझे बिजली तथा सिंचाई विभाग के अनुदानों के संबंध में अपने विचार प्रकट करने का मौका दिया है ।

हमारे यहां रिहांद डैम बना है उसके संबंध में मैं दो चार बातें कहना आवश्यक समझता हूं । यह उत्तर प्रदेश का बहुत बड़ा प्राजैक्ट है और इससे दो लाख पचास हजार किलोवाट बिजली पैदा होने की संभावना है । इस बांध के बनने से हमारे मिर्जापुर जिले के जोकि उत्तर प्रदेश का एक पिछड़ा हुआ जिला है, करीब ४५,००० लोगों को उजड़ना पड़ा है । इन लोगों को बसाने के लिये जो व्यवस्था की गई है, उससे उन लोगों में बड़ा रोष है । उनको बहुत तकलीफ का सामना करना पड़ रहा है और अभी तक भी वे अच्छी तरह से नहीं बस पाये हैं । यह हमारे

[श्री राम स्वरूप]

उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार की एक कमजोरी रही है कि वह उन्हें अच्छी तरह से बसा नहीं पाई है । उसने बहुत कुछ किया है, लेकिन अभी काफी करने को पड़ा है । उनको जो मुआवजा दिया गया है वह उस मुआवजे का चौथाई भाग है जोकि मध्य प्रदेश के लोगों को मिला है । मध्य प्रदेश का एरिया भी इस में डूबा है और उन लोगों को चौगुना मुआवजा दिया गया है जबकि मिर्जापुर के किसानों को उसका चौथाई भाग ही दिया गया है । उसको बसाने के लिये जो जगह चुनी गई है वह पहाड़ी और जंगली है वहां पर वे बेचारे न तो खेती कर सकते हैं और न अच्छी तरह से रह सकते हैं । वहां उनके लिये पीने के पानी की भी ठीक व्यवस्था नहीं है । इस वास्ते उनकी जो स्थिति है वह बहुत ही दयनीय है । उनकी स्थिति में सुधार लाने के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार को तुरन्त कदम उठाने चाहियें । इसके लिये पहले से कोई योजना नहीं बनाई गई थी इसी का यह परिणाम है कि इन ४५००० लोगों का जीवन दुखमय हो गया है ।

यहां पर जो बिजली पैदा होने वाली है, उसका अधिकतर भाग तो वहां जो एक प्राइवेट एल्युमोनियम फैक्ट्री है, उसको ही मिल जायेगा । उसको ५५,००० किलोवाट बिजली मिलनी है जिसमें कुछ तो मिलनी शुरू हो गई है और बाकी भविष्य में मिल जायेगी । बाकी बिजली में से चालीस हजार किलोवाट बिजली हम बिहार सरकार को दे रहे हैं वहां की रेलवे को इलैक्ट्रिफाई करने के लिये । इस तरह से और कई कम्पनियां हैं, जिनको बिजली देनी है । हमारे पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश क्षेत्र में बहुत से क्षेत्र हैं जहां पर कैनाल्ज के जरिये सिंचाई की व्यवस्था नहीं हो पाई है । वहां ट्यूबवैल्ज की व्यवस्था है । वहां सैकड़ों हजारों ट्यूबवैल लगाये जाने की योजना है जिनके लिये बिजली की आवश्यकता होगी और उनकी इस आवश्यकता को भी हमें पूरा करना होगा । इस तरह से जितनी बिजली हमें देनी है, उसको दे देने के बाद रिहांद डैम की बिजली इतनी नहीं रह जाती है जो हम बिहार और मध्य प्रदेश को दे सकें और उतनी मात्रा में दे सकें, जितनी मात्र में वे क्लेम करते हैं । हमारे पास बिजली बचती नहीं जोकि उनको दी जा सके । उन्होंने मध्य प्रदेश के बांध में कोई पैसा खर्च नहीं किया है । जो उनका कैचमेंट एरिया इसमें आया उसका उन्होंने डट कर मुआवजा लिया । हमारा उत्तर प्रदेश जो एरिया डूबा वह बहुत अच्छा उपजाऊ एरिया था, उनका मध्य प्रदेश का एरिया उतना अच्छा नहीं था । उनके थोड़े से गांव थे जो डूबे, हमारे ज्यादा डूबे । जब वह बांध बनता रहा उन्होंने कोई क्लेम नहीं किया । पहले जबकि वहां रीवा स्टेट थी, उसके साथ वायदा था कि हम दस परसेंट बिजली देंगे । लेकिन उत्तर प्रदेश की गवर्नमेंट ने इसको भी माना नहीं था । जब तक बांध बनता रहा तब तक उन लोगों ने कोई क्लेम नहीं किया । जब बांध तैयार हो गया, तब उनकी डिमांड भी बढ़ गई और काफी हद तक बढ़ती गई । अब तो वे कहते हैं कि जितनी बिजली पैदा होती है, उसका चौथाई हिस्सा उन को मिलना चाहिये अगर हम इतनी बिजली दे देते हैं तो हमारा जो करोड़ों रुपया लगा है और सैकड़ों हजारों ओवरसियरों और इंजीनियरों ने काम किया है और जो पैसा उधार लेकर हमने लगाया है, मेहनत लगाई है और जिस आशा को लेकर हमने यह सब कुछ किया है, वे सारी हमारी आशायें धरी की धरी रह जायेंगी । हमने इस आशा में यह सब कुछ किया है कि हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश को बिजली मिल सकेगी, हमारे यहां के कल-कारखाने चल सकेंगे और पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश के रहने वालों को हम रोजगार दे सकेंगे । इनमें से हम कुछ भी नहीं कर पायेंगे अगर मध्य प्रदेश को देना पड़ा । मैं चाहता हूं कि केन्द्रीय सरकार हस्तक्षेप करके इस मामले को सदा के लिये निपटा दे ।

माटाटीला बांध और दूसरे भी बांध बन रहे हैं। उनके सम्बन्ध में भी उनका क्लेम बढ़ता जा रहा है। वे चाहते हैं कि उन में भी उनको हिस्सा मिलना चाहिये, उसका भी निपटारा होना चाहिये। मैं चाहता हूं कि किसी एक उसूल पर हमको आ जाना चाहिये और यह मामला हमेशा के लिये तय कर दिया जाना चाहिये ताकि आगे चल कर इस तरह का कोई झगड़ा न खड़ा हो सके।

अब मैं सौयल कंजरवेशन के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहूंगा। हमारी केन्द्रीय योजनायें बड़ी बड़ी नदियों के कैचमेंट एरिया से ही सम्बन्ध रखती हैं। उन एरियाज में जहां आम तौर से भूमि का कटाव होता है, वहां कोई योजना नहीं बनती है। हमारे यहां ऐसा एरिया बुन्देलखंड का है, आगरा डिवीजन है और राजस्थान के कुछ हिस्से हैं जहां कि आम तौर से भूमि का कटाव होता है। उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वी हिस्से भी कुछ ऐसे हैं जो कि पहाड़ी हैं जहां आम तौर से भूमि का कटाव होता है। उस तरफ सरकार का ध्यान नहीं है और मैं चाहता हूं कि उधर भी उसका ध्यान जाये।

इरिगेशन के सम्बन्ध में एक रिपोर्ट निकली है। उसको पढ़ कर पता चलता है कि व्यास प्राजैक्ट के सिलसिले में एक डेलीगेशन फारेन कंट्रीज में गया था क्योंकि उसको कुछ सामान खरीदना था। वह डेलीगशन फ्रांस यू० एस० ए, कनाडा और जापान गया। इस तरह से उसने पूरी दुनिया का चक्कर लगा लिया तब कहीं जाकर उसको सामान खरीदने का अवसर मिला। मैं समझता हूं कि इस तरह के जो खर्च हैं, इनको कम किया जा सकता है और सरकार का ध्यान इस ओर भी जाना चाहिये।

हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश के उत्तर में हिमालय पहाड़ से बड़ी बड़ी नदियां निकलती हैं, जैसे राम गंगा है या दूसरी नदियां है। इनकी वजह से हमारे बहुत से जिले बाढ़ से पीड़ित हो जाते हैं। इन बाढ़ों की रोक थाम करने के लिये हमारी सरकार कुछ पैसा तो खर्च कर रही है लेकिन इस ओर उसका ज्यादा ध्यान जाना चाहिये। केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा और अधिक पैसा खर्च करके, इस समस्या को हल किया जाना चाहिये। इन बाढ़ों की वजह से हजारों नहीं, बल्कि लाखों और करोड़ों रुपये की सम्पत्ति हर वर्ष नष्ट होती है। इसमें बचाव का भी कोई उपाय होना चाहिये।

श्री बाल कृष्ण सिंह (चंदौली) : मैं आपका बहुत आभारी हूं कि आपने मुझे सिंचाई तथा बिजली मंत्रालय के अनुदानों की मांगों पर बोलने का अवसर दिया है। इस मंत्रालय के सम्बन्ध में कुछ कहने के लिये जितनी तपस्या मुझे तथा दूसरे माननीय सदस्यों को करनी पड़ी है, इससे आप सहज ही अनुमान लगा सकते हैं कि इस विभाग से पानी लेने में किसानों को कितनी कठिनाई होती होगी।

इस विभाग का सम्बन्ध एक साधारण किसान से लेकर बड़े बड़े उद्योगपतियों तक से है। यदि हमें देश का विकास करना है और देश के निवासियों का जीवन स्तर ऊंचा उठाना है तो सिंचाई की सुविधा और बिजली सस्ते दामों पर हमें उपलब्ध करनी होगी। इसमें सन्देह नहीं है कि प्रथम तथा द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना में सिंचाई के साधनों का विकास हुआ है लेकिन इतने से ही हमारी जो समस्यायें हैं, उनका समाधान नहीं हो पाया है। मैं एक किसान हूं और मुझे गर्व है अपने को किसान कहने में। मैं उत्तर प्रदेश के उस अंचल का निवासी हूं जिसको कि एक पिछड़ा हुआ इलाका कहा जाता है और जिसके सम्बन्ध में हमारे माननीय सदस्य श्री विश्राम प्रसाद जी ने कहा था उनका निवास स्थान भी हमारे निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में है। मैं उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वी जिलों का नाम किसी संकीर्ण दृष्टिकोण से नहीं ले रहा हूं। ऐसे ही क्षेत्र हमारे देश के दूसरे राज्यों में भी हैं। सबका विकास होना

[श्री बालकृष्ण सिंह]

चाहिये क्योंकि सबों को समस्या एक समान है, जैसो कि उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वी जिलों की है। यह क्षेत्र हमेशा बाढ़ और सूखा से त्रस्त रहा है। पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश का नाम तो मैं आप के सामने केवल उदाहरण के तौर पर रख रहा हूं। इस क्षेत्र की गरीबी अपनी चरम सीमा पर है। जिस तरह से यह क्षेत्र बाढ़ और सूखा से त्रस्त रहता है उसी तरह से दूसरे सूबों की हालत भी है। जो बाढ़ क्षेत्र के निवासी नहीं हैं वे बाढ़ की विभीषिका की कल्पना नहीं कर सकते। बरसात में इन नदियों के उच्छृंखल विप्रोह से सूचाना क्षेत्र कांप उठता है और एक प्रलय का सा दृश्य स्थापित हो जाता है। बाढ़ आने पर तो अधिकारी भी बड़े सतर्क हो उठते हैं, तकावी वगैरह भी बांटी जाती है, नमक, दियासलाई आदि का वितरण भी होता है, साथ ही नेताओं की दौड़ धूप भी शुरू होती है, लेकिन बाढ़ के निकल जाने पर सभी तमशा समाप्त हो जाता है। किसान तो बड़ा सन्तोषी होता है, वह अपनी ध्वस्त गृस्थी को ठीक करने में लग जाता है, और सरकार के पास काम की कमी नहीं।

अक्सर यह देखा जाता है कि जिस क्षेत्र मे बाढ़ आती है वहां पर फसल का नुकसान तो बाढ़ के समय में ही हो जाता है, लेकिन बाढ़ के निकल जाने के बाद जो बन्धे वगैरह होते हैं वह नष्ट हो जाते हैं और खेतों के मेढ़ की मिट्टी भी बह जाती है। उस के बाद सूखा पड़ता है और बची फसल नष्ट हो जाती है। इस स्थिति का अन्त होना चाहिये। इन चंचल और अनियंत्रित नदियों पर नियंत्रण तो सरकार ही कर सकती है, यह किसान के बस की बात नहीं है। आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि जहां तक सम्भव हो उन नदियों के ऊपरी भाग में जलाशयों का निर्माण किया जाय ताकि जो अतिरिक्त पानी उन खेतों में आता है, और नदियों के ग्राह्य क्षेत्र के उस बरसाती पानी को जिसे ले जाने में वे असमर्थ हैं, उस को वहीं रोका जा सके। साथ ही उस रुके हुए पानी का इस्तेमाल सूखा के समय नहर निकाल कर सिंचाई के लिये हो। जहां पानी जमा होता है और पानी का निकास नहीं है वहां पानी के निकास की व्यवस्था की जाय।

इस देश में बाढ़ में कितना घाटा हुआ इस के वास्तविक आंकड़े स सिंचाई विभाग के पास नहीं हैं और राज्य सरकारों ने अभी तक इन आंकड़ों का संकलन भी नही किया है। अक्सर लोग कहते हैं, और बात भी सही है कि आंकड़े बहुत से पेश किये जाते हैं और इस सरकार को आंकड़े देने में बड़ी आसानी होती है। लेकिन बाढ़ के तो आंकड़े तक नहीं बने है। यह इस बात का स्पष्ट प्रमाण है कि उस बाढ़ और सूखा वाले क्षे के ति यह मंत्रालय कितना उदासीन है। मेरे पास सन् १९६२–६३ की रिपोर्ट है उस के पेज १३ पर जो दिया गया है मैं वह पढ़ देना चाहता हूं। उस में लिखा है :

"Full assessment of the loss resulting from the floods in the country has not yet been completed by the State Governments, but it may exceed Rs. 90 crores."

अगर ९० करोड़ पयों का घाटा मान लें तो सदियो से यह हालत है। आप देखिये कि इस देश का कितना घाटा हो चुका है। मैं अर्थ शास्त्र का ज्ञाता तो नहीं हूं लेकिन एक बात जानता हूं कि इस आवर्तक घाटे को रोकने के लिये यदि सरकार को अनावर्तक अर्थात नानरिकारिंग खर्च करना पड़े तो वह सिद्धान्ततः ठीक है और उस को देश के हित में कहना चाहिये।

जहां ऊपरी भागों में पानी रोकने के साधन नहीं हैं और बाढ़ आती है, उन गांवों के धरातल को ऊंचा किया जाना चाहिये ताकि बाढ़ के समय गांव की रक्षा हो सके। मेरे निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में सात नदियां हैं और सातों में बाढ़ आती है। मैं स्वतः बाढ़ क्षेत्र का निवासी हूं और किसानों को उस सूखे से और उस बाढ़ से जो कष्ट उठाने पड़ते हैं उस का मुझे

अनुभव है । मेरे निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में गोमती नदी • कटेहर परगने के एक हिस्से को काट रही है । गंगा नदी की बीच धारा में सात या आठ गांव बसे हुए हैं जहां पर गंगा दो धाराओं में हो जाती हैं और बाद में फिर मिल जाती है । में माननीय मंत्री जी को उन स्थानों को देखने के लिये आमंत्रित करता हूं । मैं चाहता हूं कि उन स्थानों को सरकार का संरक्षण प्राप्त हो ।

जहां तक सिंचाई का सम्बन्ध है, मैं यह महसूस करता हूं कि किसानों की सलाह का सिंचाई विभाग के अधिकारियों की निगाह में कोई मूल्य नहीं है । बाढ़ और सूखे से जिस तरह से खेत बरबाद होते हैं और सिंचाई विभाग के अधिकारियों का जो रवैया रहता है, उस से खेत में उपज नहीं होती और उसका असर देश पर पड़ रहा है । जितना पढ़ा लिखा वर्ग है एवं पढ़े लिखे नौजवानों का आकर्षण खेती की तरफ से हट रहा है और वे नौकरी की तरफ दौड़ रहे हैं । इस लिये जो सिंचाई के साधन हैं उन का विस्तार होना चाहिये, ताकि अधिक से अधिक खेत सींचे जा सकें और लोगों का उधर आकर्षण हो किसानों को सिंचाई विभाग से समूची सुविधा मिलनी चाहिये । उन की इच्छा के अनुसार उन को पानी मिलना चाहिये । वह जितना पानी चाहें खेत में वह उन को मिलना चाहिये, इसलिये कि किसान रेट देता है । गवर्नमेंट का या सिंचाई विभाग का कोई एहसान किसानों पर नहीं है । किसान को जो पानी सरकार देती है उस का वह रेट देता है । अतः सिंचाई विभाग के अधिकारियों को चाहिये कि वे अधिकार की भावना से हट कर कर्त्तव्य की भावना से प्रेरित हों ।

अब आप ट्यूब वेल के सम्बन्ध में देखिये । हर ट्यूब वेल पर एक चार्ट रहता है । अगर उस चार्ट को आप देखिये तो आप को पता चलेगा कि प्रति दिन वह ट्यूब वेल दो या तीन घंटे बिजली की गड़बड़ी से बन्द रहता है । बिजली की गड़बड़ी तो इस हाउस में होती है जब कि मार्शल को स्पीकर के सामने टार्च लाइट कभी कभी दिखानी पड़ती है । यह बिल्कुल सच है । जब सर्वोच्च संस्था में बिजली की गड़बड़ी होती है तो देहातों के अन्दर ट्यूब वेलों पर, जो कि इतने उपेक्षित क्षेत्र हैं, वहां कितनी गड़बड़ी होती होगी इस का आप अन्दाजा लगा सकते हैं ।

में एक बात और निवेदन करना चाहता हूं । बाढ़ और सूखा वाले क्षेत्र का विकास तभी हो सकता है जब कि वहां पर छोटे छोटे उद्योगों को जीवित किया जाय । बाढ़ और सूखा वाले क्षेत्रों में, जहां पर कि कृषि अनिश्चित है, और कोई दूसरा तरीका नहीं है यदि वहां छोटे छोटे उद्योग धन्धों को जीवित नहीं किया जाता तो उस क्षेत्र का विकास नहीं हो सकता ।

में निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि अपने पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश के सम्बन्ध में कि रिहन्द की बिजली पास में है । रिहन्द की बिजली का विस्तार गांवों में किया जाये ताकि गांवों के लोग उद्योग धन्धों की तरफ आकर्षित हो सकें और जो छोटे छोटे उद्योग धन्धे उस क्षेत्र में पहले थे उन को जीवित किया जा सके ताकि इन क्षेत्रों का आर्थिक विकास हो सके ।

में आप के माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि रिहन्द की बिजली के सम्बन्ध में जो विवाद है वह एक तरफ है । उत्तर प्रदेश ने रुपया उस के ऊपर खर्च किया है अपने क्षेत्र के आर्थिक विकास के लिये, उस की समस्या का समाधान हो जाने के बाद ही वह दूसरे स्टेट्स को दी जाये ।

इन शब्दों के साथ में इस अनुदान का समर्थन करता हूं ।

श्रीमती सहोदरा बाई राय (दमोह) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे भी पांच मिनट का समय दे दिया जाय।

Shri Koya (Kozhikode): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I shall be very brief and shall confine myself to certain problems of my State, Kerala. Kerala has immense potentiality of hydro-electric power. We have neither coal, nor oil; but we have got 44 rivers which are sources of hydel power with a potential of 1,539 megawatts. The development of industries in our State which suffers from over-population, under-employment and unemployment, requires an ensured supply of adequate power.

I want to draw the attention of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power to the fact that there is every possibility of power generation itself being developed into an industry in our State. The surplus electricity may be sold to the neighbouring States of Mysore and Madras. So, all activities connected with power development in our area should be geared to the need for achieving this object.

An hon. Member representing one of the constituencies in Madras who spoke in the forenoon was referring to the power potentiality of Madras State. He said that they have exhausted all their hydro-electric power. So, I want the Government of India to consider the possibility of viewing this from an all-India point of view. The Kerala power projects can supply power to Madras and Mysore. The hydro-electric power, as the hon. Minister knows, is very cheap. In Kerala, 97·98 per cent of the power generation is from hydro-electric sources. In the rest of India, 55 per cent of the current is from the thermal sources. In other States, thermal stations are necessary to stabilise power supply. But in Kerala, with its rainfall and assured supply of water there is no such necessity. Even in Kerala there is an imbalance in the distribution of electricity. The Malabar area is comparatively backward.

One outstanding point in favour of power development in my State is its low cost of generation. I do not know whether the Government of India have made any survey about that. Since the capital cost of hydro-power in Kerala is low, the average cost of power generation from the existing hydro stations is 1·75 nP per unit. In the case of schemes under execution and schemes investigated, the cost of generation as estimated at present would rarely exceed 2 nP per unit. As against this, the cost of thermal power is between 6 nP and 10 nP in areas which are far away from the coal producing areas.

My hon. friend Shri Karuthiraman was speaking about the thermal stations near Nyveli where we can use coal. But, I think, in an emergency, we have got other uses for coal and the Government can consider using maximum hydro-electric potential of the 44 rivers in Kerala. Kerala wants to attract industries. So, it will be well advised to plan for faster rate of power development. Kerala is the only State in the south which is likely to have a surplus in hydro-electric power potential. It will be the only power surplus State in the whole of the south in the next decade. Madras has almost exahausted its domestic resources. Mysore and Andhra will be on the verge of self-sufficiency. So Kerala should be an exporter and a zonal grid for the South must be established. The cost is comparatively lower and by this the economically backward State of Kerala can earn a little revenue without, of course, making any inconvenience to the neighbouring States. The installed capacity from the present level of 120 MW is to be increased to 400 MW in 1966.

As the time at my disposal is very short, I shall make a passing remark on the canal navigation in Kerala. As I have stated in my amendments, if the Government can now take up the work of canal from Mahe to Badagara, the canal navigation will be possible from Cape Comorin to Mangalore. So, that scheme can be considered. If

the Government can help the Kerala Government to implement their scheme which is known as Master Plan of irrigation 896,000 more acres of land can be cultivated in the State.

Another problem concerning our State is the problem of sea-erosion. The Kerala Government with its meagre financial resources finds it very difficult to take up anti-sea-erosion scheme which has become a menace to the small State. I request the Central Government to come to the rescue.

With these words, I conclude.

श्रीमती सहोदरा बाई राय : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इरीगेशन पर जो चर्चा चली है उनमें मैं देखती हूं कि उत्तर प्रदेश वालों ने आज एक यूनियन बना ली है और कहते हैं कि मध्य प्रदेश वालों को रिहन्द डैम से पावर न मिले । हमारे भाई यह बोल रहे हैं कि यह पावर मध्य प्रदेश को न मिले । जब हम एक तरफ राष्ट्र निर्माण के लिये सब तरफ से तैयारी कर रहे हैं तो सदन में इस प्रश्न पर मतभेद नहीं होना चाहिये ।

कहा गया है कि रिहन्द डैम पर उत्तर प्रदेश का करोड़ों रुपया लगा हुआ है । रुपये की कोई कीमत नहीं है, चीज तो हमारी जगह में बनी हुई है । अगर आप हमको पावर नहीं देना चाहते तो, आप अपना रुपया वापस ले लीजिए, हम नहीं देंगे अपनी चीज । आप अपनी सिंचाई के लिये दूसरा प्रबन्ध कीजिए ।

मध्य प्रदेश और उत्तर प्रदेश ने मिल कर यह कदम उठाया था कि दोनों राज्यों को फायदा हो और दूसरों को भी फायदा हो । हमारे भाइयों के बीच में यह भावना नहीं होना चाहिए कि वे मध्य प्रदेश के खिलाफ कदम उठा रहे हैं और कहते हैं कि मध्य प्रदेश को बिजली नहीं मिलनी चाहिये । मैं बताये देती हूं कि अगर उत्तर प्रदेश ने या हमारे माननीय मंत्री जी ने ऐसा कदम उठाया कि उत्तर प्रदेश को देंगे और मध्य प्रदेश को नहीं देंगे तो हमारा मध्य प्रदेश आन्दोलन उठाएगा और वहां के किसान आन्दोलन उठाएंगे । हम देखेंगे कि किस प्रकार उत्तर प्रदेश वाले ले जाते हैं और मध्य प्रदेश वालों को नहीं मिलती । मैं कई घंटे से सुन रही हूं कि मध्य प्रदेश को नहीं मिलनी चाहिये, दूसरे राज्यों को नहीं मिलनी चाहिये । उत्तर प्रदेश में तो अच्छी नहरें हैं, नदियां हैं, तालाब हैं, कुवें हैं । वहां तो इतना ज्यादा पानी है कि बाढ़ें आती हैं , मगर हमारा मध्य प्रदेश तो बैकवर्ड एरिया है । इसमें कोई ऐसी नदियां नहीं हैं और न नहरें हैं । हमारा मध्य प्रदेश का एरिया बहुत अच्छा एरिया है । उत्तर प्रदेश में तो हर साल बाढ़ आती है तो कहते हैं कि हमारी रक्षा करो, हमको सहायता दो, रुपया दो । और मध्य प्रदेश और राजस्थान और दूसरे राज्य वाले उनकी रक्षा करते हैं । इसलिये मध्य प्रदेश के प्रति उत्तर प्रदेश वालों का ऐसा विचार नहीं होना चाहिये । मैं चार घंटे से यह बात सुन रही हूं । और देख रही हूं कि कांग्रेस के भाइयों ने एक यूनियन सा बना लिया है । ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिये । मध्य प्रदेश को यह बिजली न मिले ऐसा कदापि नहीं हो सकता । अगर हमको यह बिजली न मिली तो मध्य प्रदेश की जनता और किसान आन्दोलन उठायेंगे और देखेंगे कि किस तरह उत्तर प्रदेश वाले यह बिजली ले जाते हैं । मैं तो कहती हूं कि आधी आप लें और आधी हमको दे दें । और अगर आप नहीं चाहते हैं तो अपना रुपया ले लीजिये, यह डैम तो हमारी जगह में बना है । हम आपको नहीं देंगे । इस डैम के बनने से हमारे यहां के हजारों किसानों की लाखों एकड़ खेती डूब गई और उनका बड़ा नुकसान हुआ है । उस जमीन में लाखों मन कोयला निकल सकता था उसका राज्य को नुकसान हुआ । लेकिन हमारी राज्य सरकार ने इसका विचार नहीं किया । उसने विचार किया कि केन्द्रीय सरकार हो या राज्य सरकार हो, यह राष्ट्र निर्माण का कार्य है । हमें

[श्रीमती सहोदरा बाई राय]

इसमें सहयोग देना चाहिये । इसलिये मेरी कांग्रेस के भाइयों से प्रार्थना है कि उनका इस तरह विरोध करना मुनासिब नहीं है । हमारे यहां के किसानों को बिजली का साधन नहीं है, पानी का साधन नहीं है, जब कि उत्तर प्रदेश तो बैकुंठ बना हुआ है । हमारे यहां जो भी कमी है उसके कारण जनता में असंतोष है और किसानों में असंतोष है और हमको इलेक्शन के समय बड़ी आफत पड़ती है । लोग कहते हैं कि इस एरिया में कुछ नहीं हुआ है । इसलिये मेरी मंत्री महोदय से प्रार्थना है कि आप इन सब की बातों में न आइए और एसा कदम उठाइए कि उत्तर प्रदेश का भी भला हो और मध्य प्रदेश का भी भला हो । नहीं तो मैं चैलेंज देती हूं कि अगर केवल उत्तर प्रदेश को पावर देने का कदम उठाया गया और मध्य प्रदेश को पावर न दी गई तो मध्य प्रदेश की जनता आन्दोलन उठाएगी ।

Shri Shankaraiya: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I am happy that you have given me an opportunity to speak. I have got very little time. I would like to concentrate only on this important question of the Krishna-Godavari water dispute.

The Ministry, in giving the statement and making this *ad hoc* arrangement, instead of lessening tension, has, on the other hand, aggravated it. Instead of creating a healthy atmosphere, a co-operative atmosphere, an atmosphere of goodwill, they have today sown the seeds of disappointment on the one hand and dissatisfaction on the other. If, as I had stated in the beginning, the Chief Ministers had been called together in a conference, and the Central Ministers and the Central Ministry had had a talk with them, an open talk, with all of them exchanging their views, then they could have arrived at some definite conclusion. But now the Central Ministry officer has gone and has had talks with the different Chief Ministers separately, the other Chief Ministers have been entirely kept in the dark about the talks that have taken place with one Chief Minister. This shows that the Central Ministry was not for meeting all the Chief Ministers together and seeing to it that a common solution was arrived at. If they had done it that would have been better.

Much water has been flowing into the Krishna river, but what I find now is, from this *ad hoc* decision that much more water has flown in the Central Ministry, and the Central Ministry has come to this conclusion not on the basis of any dispassionate view or in fairness or by way of doing justice or on grounds of equity etc.; on the other hand, it is a political decision, as I would characterise it, and it has been arrived at by pull and by pressure and there has been no fairness at all.

I shall give you one instance to clarify the matter. The legal question of the 1951 agreement was there, and it was being challenged both by Maharashtra and Mysore, and particularly by Mysore. And they have been pressing that they should have a proper share of the waters, and that the whole water that is available in the basin should be distributed among the several States that are entitled to it, taking into consideration the population, the catchment area, the scarcity condition, the availability or the prospects of getting good constructions started and so on. But while the Central Ministry has accepted all these principles, yet, while coming to the conclusion, they have given a clean go-by to all these principles. The *ad hoc* decision has not been based on any of these principles. It does not stand to any reason at all. They have only made pious observations about these principles but have given a go-by to them while coming to the conclusion. They have also gone to the extent, in the last paragraph, of

bringing in the name of Buddha, preaching sermons etc. and they have also brought in the emergency. What has the emergency to do with all this?

This is a question of life and death for those who are living in the scarcity areas. They have been agitating for the last so many years, but the Central Ministry has not taken all these into consideration. On the other hand, they want to take shelter for their decision under the name of emergency. Can any emergency be a reason for ignoring the cause of the down-trodden and the neglected a just and reasonable cause, about which people of the area have been agitating for so long? Is it ever possible? How can anybody commit himself to this *ad hoc* decision and thereby give up his rights once and for all? Moreover, how can anybody commit posterity or the future generation on account of this emergency? Instead scarcity areas should receive fair and sympathatic consideration.

On the other hand, if this *ad hoc* decision is implemented, what it will do is this. Not only will it not be fair to anybody, particularly to the scarcity areas, but the imbalance in the whole of the region, both in Maharashtra and in Mysore and other places will be further aggravated, and it will be difficult to unsettle it any time afterwards. There is already an imbalance, and once it is aggravated, it will become very difficult for us, either for the Mysore Government or for any future Central Minister to nullify it or undo it. This is the whole crux of the problem.

Moreover, the Gulhati Commission has stated that there is the availability of 2500 TMC of water. An expert committee has stated this. Instead of allocating the shares first, as Shri Dasappa has put it, and then making some adjustments, they have straightway approved schemes without any principles being applied or extraneous considerations being given for those areas which may make better use of waters. If the dams in the upper reaches could not be constructed, if after the schemes are scrutinised they are not found to be feasible or workable, then naturally all the water will flow down the river and it will be to the advantage of the lower regions. But when the scarcity areas can utilise those waters and convert them into useful purposes and when they are suffering, and when their needs are uppermost, why should all these lower area schemes be approved? That is what I would like to know. Why should they not allocate the shares and then allow the waters to be made use of? Whenever the catchment areas or the upper regions come forward with projects and they finish them, they will be useful to them; till then, of course, the lower regions will be able to make use of those waters.

But even now, what do we find in the statement? Till now, on account of this Nagarjunasagar project, even though the Mysore Government had sent up proposals for the Krishna basin, such as the Malaprabha and upper Krishna projects and other things, clearance was not given to those projects. It was because they wanted to hurry up with the Nagarjunasagar project. Deliberately clearance was not given to those projects. There was no objection to these upper area projects. I would ask the Minister what explanation they are going to give for not giving clearance for these three years. If it had been given, the Mysore Government would have proceeded with them and provided some money in the budget. But the Minister misleads the House by saying that only Rs. 1 crore is being provided in the Mysore State budget for 1963-64. If clearance is not given to projects how can any Government make any provision in their budget?

Shri Alagesan: Evidently, the hon. Member did not hear me correctly. I did not mention the figure of Rs. 1 crore. I mentioned Rs. 6 crores odd. I said Mysore would have to treble the expenditure for carrying out the

[Shri Alagesan]

works which would utilise all these waters being allotted. Evidently, the hon. Member is proceeding on a misunderstanding.

Shri Shankaraiya: No such misunderstandings. Even then what is the object of mentioning this figure? If clearance had been given, naturally they would have provided sufficient money in the budget. It was not given. They can have it sanctioned by supplementary Budget.

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh: It is for the hon. Minister here to provide even for the finance.

Shri Shankaraiya: It is a scarcity area. People are suffering. They want to hurry it up. They are pressing for it. But even when the Andhra Government had no objection to the clearance being given, it is not given. Why?

With regard to Nagarjunasagar itself, even though I may not be entitled to say it, the whole conception of it was wrong. On account of this Nagarjunasagar, the upper regions have not been provided with clearance. Even with regard to Nagarjunasagar, as it is, nearly 250 TMC of water forms the dead level. It cannot be made use of. It is dead water. Water on/above the dead level can be made use of. That is why they want to give more water to Nagarjunasagar. Is it not a waste? If the upper regions had been allowed to do so, they could have made use of it. After all, 200 TMC is not a small quantity. For supplying to other regions, only water above 200 TMC dead level in Nagarjunasagar can be made use of. So this 200 TMC will be dead water, a waste. Can the hon. Minister justify it? Why was clearance not given to the upper regions? It is because of this reason.

Even in the statement, in regard to the Krishna basin project,—upper Krishna—only the first stage is given. Why? Why not the second stage—the full upper Krishna project? We are entitled to it. What is the reason for withholding the second stage? Is it not feasible? You give clearance. Construction and other things may take time. Then there would be advantage. But why again put in a clause saying only the first stage? This shows that the Ministry has come to this *ad hoc* decision on pulls and pressures and not on equity and justice. In the guise of the emergency and on account of these pulls, they have come to this *ad hoc* decision without deciding the riparian rights. In this process, they have not shown fairplay, justice or equity to the scarcity areas. Mysore and Maharashtra have been caused great injustice. There will be protests. This will not solve the problem. On the other hand as you said, it will aggravate it. I may tell the hon. Minister that if he does not revise the present decision, matters may not rest here. It will pass beyond our hands. People will take it up and it will have to go to the Supreme Court. Let not the hon. Minister drive us to that extent.

श्री तन सिंह (बाढमेर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस मंत्रालय को बधाई दिये बिना नहीं रहूंगा कि इसने एक ऐसी सुर्खी छोड़ी है जिससे उसकी मांगों पर होने वाली बहस में आधे से अधिक भाग कृष्णा गोदावरी के मामले ने ले लिया है और इसके कारण जो दूसरी आवश्यक बातें हैं और जो महत्वपूर्ण भी हैं, उनके महत्व पर जो प्रकाश डाला जा सकता था वह नहीं डाला जा सकता है ।

इस मंत्रालय के सम्बन्ध में जो एक बात दावे के साथ कही जा सकती है वह यह है कि सन् १९५० से लेकर १९६० तक हमने विद्युत उत्पादन में १४३ प्रतिशत की बढ़ोतरी कर ली है और इसको वर्तमान जमाने में बहुत बड़ी प्रगति बताया है । वैसे खेद है कि समाजवाद का दावा करने

वाली सरकार के लिये ऐसी तुलना का वैज्ञानिक आधार नहीं है । जो तुलना की जाती है वह हमेशा पिछड़ेपन से नहीं बल्कि संसार की वर्तमान अवस्थाओं से अथवा आने वाले भविष्य से की जानी चाहिये । यदि हम वर्तमान अवस्थाओं से अपनी प्रगति की तुलना करते हैं तो एक माननीय सदस्य ने जो आंकड़े दिये हैं और जो प्राक्कलन समिति ने भी दिये हैं, उसको हमें देखना होगा । १४३ परसेंट बढ़ोतरी होने के उपरान्त भी जो प्रति व्यक्ति हमारे यहां खपत होती है वह केवल ४५.८ किलोवाट होती है जोकि दूसरे देशों के मुकाबले में बिल्कुल नगण्य है । नार्वे में यह खपत ९३०० किलोवाट है, यू० एस० ए० में ४७८० है, यू० के० में २४२० है और यूगोस्लाविया में ३०० से अधिक है जब कि हमारे यहां केवल ४५.८ है । यदि यही हालत रही तो समझ में नहीं आता है कि समाजवाद हमारे देश में कब आएगा । इसके लिए मेरे विचार से राष्ट्रीय आय में वृद्धि बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है और इसके बढ़े बिना समाजवाद का आना सम्भव नहीं प्रतीत होता । राष्ट्रीय आय को बढ़ाने के लिये हमें अपने उत्पादन को बढ़ाना होगा । जहां तक औद्योगिक उत्पादन को बढ़ाने की बात का सम्बन्ध है, उसके लिये बिजली की नितान्त आवश्यकता है । १९६१–६२ जो कि हमारे तीसरे प्लान का पहला साल था, उस में राष्ट्रीय आय में केवल तीन प्रतिशत वृद्धि करने का लक्ष्य हमने अपने सामने रखा था । १९६२–६३ में जो कि तृतीय योजना का दूसरा वर्ष है, इसमें औद्योगिक उत्पादन ७.२५ प्रतिशत बढ़ा है जब कि पिछले वर्ष वह १०.५० प्रतिशत बढ़ा था । इस हिसाब से , अगर हम चलते गये और प्रति वर्ष हमारी राष्ट्रीय आय में तीन प्रतिशत की वृद्धि होती गई और दूसरी ओर हमारी आबादी में दो प्रतिशत की वृद्धि होती गई तो हमारी राष्ट्रीय आय के दुगुना होने में ७१ वर्ष का समय लगेगा ।

एक तरफ तो यह पिक्चर है और दूसरी तरफ आप देहातों का हाल देखें । गांवों में बिजली पहुंचाने का जो लक्ष्य हमने द्वितीय योजना में रखा था और जो तीसरी योजना में रखा है उसको भी मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूं । दूसरी योजना में १०,००० गांवों में बिजली पहुंचाने का लक्ष्य हमने अपने सामने रखा था और तीसरी योजना में २०,००० गांवों में बिजली पहुंचाने का लक्ष्य रखा है । आप देखें कि सारे हिन्दुस्तान के गांवों की संख्या कितनी है । वह करीब ५ लाख ५८ हजार है । यदि तृतीय योजना के लक्ष्य पूरे हो जायें और बीस हजार गांवों में बिजली पहुंच जाए तो आप समझ लीजिये कि प्रति वर्ष हम चार हजार गांवों में ही आन एन एवरेज बिजली पहुंचा सकेंगे और इसके हिसाब से हमको १३९ वर्ष लग जायेंगे सभी गांवों में बिजली पहुंचाने में ।

हमें जो काम करने हैं उनको हम पूरा नहीं कर पा रहे हैं । एक तरफ हमारा उत्पादन घटता जा रहा है और दूसरी तरफ हम जो चाहते हैं वह नहीं हो पा रहा है । प्रथम योजना के प्रारम्भ में २.३० मिलियन किलोवाट बिजली पैदा करने की हम में क्षमता हो पाई थी और हमने लक्ष्य रखा था ३.७० मिलियन किलोवाट का जब कि प्राप्ति हमें हुई केवल ३.४२ की जिसका मतलब यह हुआ कि .२८ मिलियन किलोवाट की कमी रही । द्वितीय योजना में १.३० मिलियन किलोवाट की कमी थी । अब प्राक्कलन समिति ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में कहा है कि १९६१ में कमी ३५१.१ मैगावाट्स की थी जो बढ़ कर के १९६६ में ४५५.३ मैगावाट्स हो जायेगी । हमारा उत्पादन कम होता जा रहा है और बिजली की मांग पूरी नहीं हो पा रही है ।

[श्री तन सिंह]

एक दूसरी सब से बड़ी कमी है जिसकी ओर मैं आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं । जब किसी कमी की ओर ध्यान दिलाया जाता है तो एक रटा रटाया जवाब मिल जाता है, एक साइक्लोस्टाइल्ड जवाब मिल जाता है, कि सरकार जागरूक है, कि सारा काम उचित ढंग से चल रहा है और अमुक पंच वर्षीय योजना के अन्त तक हम लक्ष्य को प्राप्त कर लेंगे । हालत यह है कि आज तक वह हो नहीं पाया है । यदि बहुत ज्यादा बार कहा जाता है और बहुत ज्यादा जोर दिया जाता है तो सरकार अपना पीछा छुड़ाने के लिये एक कमेटी नियुक्त कर देती है और वह कमेटी सब समस्याओं पर बैठ कर विचार करती है और जब तक वह कमेटी अपनी रिपोर्ट देती है उससे पहले ही वह समस्या अपना पीछा अपने आप छुड़ा लेती है । इस तरह से सारा चक्र चलता रहता है । इस सब का कारण यह है कि हम ने बिजली की आवश्यकताओं का जो अनुमान लगाया है, वह आवश्यकता से कम लगाया है । यदि उत्पादन ज्यादा होता है तो कोई उससे घाटा नहीं पड़ता है और उद्योगों को आसानी से पनपने का मौका मिल सकता है ।

इस समय बिजली के उपकरणों का हम बाहर से आयात करते हैं और वह लगभग ३२ करोड़ का है जबकि हमारे यहां पर यह सब पैदा हो सकता है, सब तैयार हो सकता है । पर हो क्यों नहीं पा रहा है, कहा जाता है कि वह हमारी घोषित नीति है, उसके विपरीत है हमारा जो इंडस्ट्रियल पालिसी रेजोल्यूशन है और जिसके शैड्यूल ए में यह कहा है कि बिजली का उत्पादन और इसका वितरण सब सरकार करेगी, उसको अमल में तो ला रहे हैं लेकिन जो फायदा लोगों को मिलना चाहिये और जिस हद तक मिलना चाहिये वह नहीं मिल पा रहा है । हमें अपने औद्योगिक विकास की रफ्तार को बढ़ाना है और साथ ही साथ हम अपनी राष्ट्रीय आय को बढ़ाना चाहते है । हम चाहते हैं कि पंच वर्षीय योजनाओं के लक्ष्यों की पूर्ति हो । लेकिन हमारा यह विभाग है, वे इतनी धीमी गति से चलते हैं कि कुछ ठिकाना ही नहीं । इस एटोमिक युग में, एटम बम के युग में, अगर मैं तुलना करूं तो कह सकूंगा कि एक लंगड़े घोड़े पर चढ़ कर कोई आदमी अपनी समस्याओं का हल खोजता फिरता है और समस्याओं का समाधान खोजता फिरता है । प्रक्षेपणास्त्रों से हमारा मुकाबला है, हमारा कम्पीटीशन है । यदि हम प्राइवेट सैक्टर को बिजली नहीं दे पा रहे हैं, उसकी आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति नहीं कर पा रहे हैं तो कहना पड़ेगा कि हमारी जो घोषित नीति है, उसके विपरीत हम बात कर रहे हैं । घोषित नीति का अमल मेरे ख्याल से राष्ट्र के हित में होना चाहिये । यदि घोषित नीति केवल मात्र घोषित नीति ही रहती है तो समझ में नहीं आता है कि उस घोषित नीति को हम खायेंगे, पियेंगे या ओढ़ेंगे । हमें बिजली उपलब्ध करने की ओर वस्तुतः ध्यान देना चाहिये ।

सिंचाई के संबंध में मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूं । हमारी कुल कृषि के अन्तर्गत जो भूमि है, वह ३७० मिलियन एकड़ है और योजना आयोग ने अनुमान लगाया है कि १४० मिलियन एकड़ में सिंचाई हो नहीं सकती है । जो इस तरह से २३० मिलियन एकड़ भूमि बचती है, उसमें से ९० मिलियन एकड़ भूमि के लिये ही हम सिंचाई की योजना बना पाये है जो कुल मिला करके जितनी हमारी काश्त होने वाली भूमि है, जिसमें सिंचाई हो सकती है, उसका केवल ३९ प्रतिशत ही है । समझ में नहीं आता है कि इतना खर्च करने के बाद भी और जबकि हमारे ऊपर इस समय लगभग सात हजार करोड़ रुपये का कर्जा हो गया है, हम केवल ३९ प्रतिशत भूमि में ही सिंचाई की व्यवस्था कर पाये हैं और ६१ प्रतिशत के करीब बाकी है, उसमें सिंचाई की हम कब

व्यवस्था कर पायेंगे । ऐसी हालत में किस तरह से हमारी खाद्य की समस्या हल हो सकती है, इसको आप ही समझ सकते हैं ।

अब मैं राजस्थान नहर के संबंध में कुछ कहना चाहता हूं । हमने विशेषज्ञों के हाथ में अपने आपको खिलौना बना डाला है और उनके हाथ में हम खेल रहे प्रतीत होते हैं । पहले अनुमान लगाया था कि ४२५ मील लम्बी नहर बनेगी और वह १९६७-६८ में पूरी होगी और उस पर जो खर्चा आयेगा वह लगभग ६६.४६ करोड़ आयेगा । अब इस अवधि को बढ़ा कर १९७५-७६ कर दिया गया है, यानी इसको आठ वर्ष पीछे धकेल दिया गया है और जो खर्चा ६६ करोड़ था, उसके बजाय वह ९६ करोड़ होगा । इसका अर्थ यह हुआ कि खर्च में तो पचास प्रतिशत से अधिक की बढ़ौतरी हो गई और समय में अस्सी प्रतिशत से अधिक की बढ़ौतरी हो गई । इस तरह की चीजें जो हैं, इनकी तरफ भी आपका ध्यान जाना चाहिये ।

मुझे खेद है कि जितने आंकड़े में ला सकता था, लाया हूं लेकिन बहुत ही कम को उनमें से मैं आपके सामने पेश कर पाया हूं । यह भी मुझे खेद के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि जितनी प्रगति हो रही है, जितना काम हो रहा है, वह पचास प्रतिशत भी नहीं हो पा रहा है । ऐसी अवस्था में अगर हम इन बातों की ओर ध्यान नहीं देंगे, तो मेरा ख्याल है कि यह सपना केवल सपना ही हो कर रह जायगा और वह वास्तविकता में कभी परिणित नहीं होगा ।

Shri D. B. Raju (Narasapur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, many river valley projects have been set up in India during the last ten years for one or more purposes like flood control, production of electricity, irrigation etc. In fact, this has been one of the most important aspects of planned development of the country undertaken in recent times.

Regarding Andhra Pradesh, where irrigation is the main source of national prosperity, I would like to bring to the notice of the House a few aspects of river valley projects. Andhra Pradesh is the fifth largest and the fourth most populous State in the Indian Union. Though our State is the granary of the country, economically it is backward. The State has a population of36 millions, which has been increasing at a rate of 13 per thousand per annum.

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh: Sir, I request that the time for this debate may be extended.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: You may make the request to the Speaker tomorrow.

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh: Since there are a large number of members who want to participate in this debate, let us sit for half an hour more today.

Shri D. B. Raju: The *per capita* income in our State is estimated to be Rs. 281 for 1959-60. It is obvious, it is not a matter of happiness for us, as compared with the Indian figure of Rs. 318 at the current price level. Government must do something immediately to raise the *per capita* income. One way is to expedite the construction and completion of various projects now on hand.

People in our State are very much disturbed over certain moves by interested parties to deprive them of their legitimate share and right to enjoy the gifts of nature in the form of perennial rivers like Godavari, Krishna and Tungabhadra. We do not want to flourish at the cost of anybody, but we would like to make an appeal to all our brethren in Mysore and Maharashtra, who inhabit along with us the valleys and the basins of the rivers Krishna and Godavari, not to stand in our way in our effort to produce more food for the entire nation. No doubt, their griev-

[Shri D. B. Raju]

ances about lack of facilities for development must be attended to. But, that does not mean that we should be robbed of our legitimate rights and resources to appease them.

After all, it is not our fault that geography is partial to us along with nature, which deposited rich and fertile soils and so vast cultivable areas available in the lower reaches of the rivers Godavari and Krishna with retentive soils, so that food crops can be grown in these areas at a cheap cost when compared to other States, if only water can be made available to these areas.

Considerable additional food crops can be grown by raising two crops in a year on a major portion of the ayacut in the deltas as well as in the uplands. Second crop cultivation, for which facilities exist in Andhra Pradesh, involves no additional cost.

Andhra Government have already drawn up plans, which have progressed fairly, and we are now in the advanced stage of development in harnessing our river water resources to the advantage of the nation. At this stage, objections are being raised by some States in order to review and revise the 1951 Pact on the distribution of the waters of these rivers. So, it is a pity that somehow grave misunderstandings exist in the minds of the people of Andhra about the outcome of all these efforts, and there is a genuine apprehension that their interests may suffer heavily in the process. Indications are there that the interests of our State have been made to suffer. The hon. Minister has just now expressed the view that the report of the Gulhati Commission is a valuable document.

In my view the Gulhati Commission has succeeded in generating a lot of heat and suspicion among the States without any concrete benefit to anybody. While it may not be a definite and permanent gain either to Mysore or Maharashtra, it is a positive loss to Andhra. However, I would like to submit a suggestion for the consideration of the House. Naturally, all rivers flow through different States and there is not a single river anywhere in the world which restrains its onward movement and confines itself to any State or area. If that were so, it will cease to be a river; it will be a reservoir.

So as to avoid all inter-State disputes about distribution and utilisation of these river waters, they should be treated as national assets irrespective of their course. All projects, whether irrigational or power-generating, costing over a certain crores of rupees should be treated as national projects and constructed simultaneously with a view to making the optimum utilisation which would benefit the maximum number of people living on either side of the river concerned. The Central authority should also take into consideration all the available technical data, areas of benefit, feasibility of funds, probable pooling of resources from the various States concerned and the grants and loans from the Central Government in a co-ordinated effort to harness the river to the maximum advantage of the entire nation.

I am afraid, our energies are dissipated in establishing our mutual rights over a river which at any rate has to be harnessed to the common advantage. The resultant delay in execution of the various projects contemplated is dangerously depriving us all of the benefits which would otherwise accrue in our favour.

Regarding the Godavari River, large tributaries go in the river from the north and in its middle reaches resulting in an abnormal increase in the size of the river in Andhra Pradesh in the coming year from the reach the Bay of Bengal through Godavari are a continuous source of constant threat to the existing ayacut

and the large population in the tail-end regions of the river. Long flood banks on either side of the river are being maintained at great expense by Andhra Pradesh to keep the river under control but the risk of their bursting and causing untold misery as in 1953, 1958 and 1959 is an ever present menace. Facilities for large-scale utilisation of these river waters for beneficial purposes and for the elimination of damages from floods are available only in Andhra Pradesh. A major multi-purpose reservoir scheme known as Ramapadasagar Project in the lower reaches of the river was thoroughly investigated under the guidance and advice of the most eminent engineers of the world as early as 1946, but due to various political reasons this scheme was not sanctioned. Great projects never die. They may take time for realisation. So, I request the hon. Minister to take up this scheme for immediate implementation.

Regarding power in Andhra, Andhra Pradesh is saturated with politics, with the result that our State is without power both internally and externally. Let us have a look at the position now. According to the Third Plan estimates of the *per capita* consumption by the end of the Plan period, the States must get this much respectively, namely, Andhra 40 kwh, Madras 100 kwh, Kerala 60 kwh, Mysore 60 kwh, and All-India 84 kwh. This shows an abnormal disparity in the development of power between Andhra Pradesh and other States in South India. The present installed capacity of power at the beginning of the Third Plan was only 213 megawatts. In order to step it up to over 500 megawatts by the end of the Third Plan so as to facilitate industrial development in the State, I request the hon. Minister to allot a substantial amount to Andhra Pradesh in the coming year from the special allotment of Rs. 35 crores set apart for power development in the country. This will go well with the plan for the establishment of the regional and super-grids,—I welcome the idea—so that the energy is pooled and used to the best advantage of the region.

With these words, I support the Demands.

19 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, March 27, 1963/Chaitra 6, 1885 (Saka).

[*Tuesday, March 26, 1963/Chaitra 5, 1885(Saka)*]

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1193	Demurrage paid by Railways	6139
1194	Loss to Railways	6139–40

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE 6140–41

The following papers were laid on the Table :—

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (3) of section 133 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939, making certain further amendments to the Delhi Motor Vehicles Rules, 1940 :—

(*a*) Notification No. F. 12/56/62-PR (T) published in Delhi Gazette dated the 6th December, 1962.

(*b*) Notification No. F. 12/102/60-62/Transport published in Delhi Gazette dated the 6th December, 1962.

(*c*) Notification No. F. 12/26/62-PR (T) published in Delhi Gazette dated the 20th December, 1962.

(*d*) Notification No. F. 12 (76)/60-62/Transport published in Delhi Gazette dated the 7th February, 1963.

(2) A copy of Notification No. S. O. 513 dated the 23rd February, 1963, under section 10 of the National Highways Act, 1956.

(3) A copy of Annual Report of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research for the year 1961-62.

(4) A copy of Ministry of Railway's Notification No. 62/W4/CNL/NF/17

COLUMNS

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE—*contd.*

dated the 25th March, 1963 regarding surveys for broad gauge link to Assam.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS 6141—6328

Discussion on Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power commenced. The discussion was not concluded.

COLUMNS

AGENDA FOR WEDNESDAY, MARCH, 27, 1963/ CHAITRA 6, 1885 (SAKA)

Further discussion on Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power and consideration of the Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Labour and Employment.

GMGIPND—LS II 3172 (Ai) LSD—9-4-63—880.